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THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The Canadian Militia is the subject of an article by Capt. Henry J. Woodside, Canadian Cavalry, appearing in the July number of the "United Service Magazine." We take from it the following extracts:

"Since the confederation of the provinces in 1867, the militia has been under the control of the federal government of Canada. Originally a force of 45,000 of all ranks, it has now been allowed to decline to 35,000, with the promise of a further reduction to 25,000.

"Like the military arm elsewhere under the British flag, this force has been systematically neglected in time of peace, and it has required the powerful stimulus, since the Fenian raids, of a rebellion and a threatened war, to secure for it proper recognition. After 1866-70 the force declined until 1885, when it took a new lease of life, only to relapse until the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland made war among the immediate possibilities in 1895. This brought parliament to a realizing sense of its duty to its defenders. It was thus that by unanimous permission of the house of Ottawa, a resolution calling for the expenditure of \$3,000,000 (£500,000 sterling) was passed to provide for the rearmament of the militia and improving our defences.

Even up to the camps of 1896 none of the active militia was armed with any better weapon than the old Snider-Enfield carbine or rifle, and the field batteries with antiquated muzzle-loading 9-pounder field pieces. The work of re-arming is not yet completed, and the change to the Lee-Enfield weapon for infantry and cavalry, and breech-loaders for the field batteries, goes slowly, very slowly, on. Some 40,000 stand of carbines and rifles (Lee-Metford, or, as it is called here, Lee-Enfield) and about 24 breech-loading 12-pounder guns were purchased in England and have been brought over. It is also understood that a number of heavy modern guns for fortifications, and a large quantity of new equipment is being purchased in England by the government, for use in Canada.

"By a ruinous system inaugurated many years ago, of biennial drills, whereby half of the militia was drilled each year, the foundation was laid for the persistent demoralization of the rural portion of the force. A better way to destroy the value of the whole militia could hardly be devised, and its results are to be seen in the readiness with which the total of the force was reduced from 45,000 to 35,000, and still lower.

"To the credit of the new government it may be said that one of the first of the reforms in the militia department was a return to the early plan of a camp or a period of drill at headquarters for each corps every year. It is said that a further reduction is contemplated to twenty-five thousand men to enable the government to keep up the programme of yearly drills.

"The fact of the matter seems to be that the militia department played the role of the weak sister to the other departments and was systematically robbed for the benefit of the great patronage-giving and expending departments. In short, the impression is that after the others got what they wanted the remainder of the money was allowed to go into the militia department.

"A certain amount of money is expended each year in improving and repairing the three principal fortresses of Canada, Esquimaux, or Victoria, in British Columbia, Quebec and Halifax. The former is a chain of modern sunken gun-pits, defending on the one side Victoria Harbor, on the other Esquimaux Harbor, graving dock, arsenal and Pacific fleet depot. Quebec, barring the passage of vessels up the St. Lawrence River, is chiefly strong because of its position and command of the river, but the works are old, mostly of stone. Halifax Harbor is well defended by new and old works on island and on mainland. None of these are a menace to the United States, but are maintained owing to their exposure to foreign fleets. In the three or four thousand miles of frontier line between Canada and the United States, it may be broadly stated that not a work is constructed, not a gun is planted with a view of defence even against our southern neighbor.

"Privates of the active or real volunteer militia are paid fifty cents (about two shillings) per day while in camp, and in lieu of rations are allowed twenty-five cents per diem. From eight to ten, or sometimes more, privates sleep in one small military bell tent, in grey army blankets on the bare ground, and are served with food in this tent. Their clothing is usually cheap shoddy. Each one must buy his own helmet, and everything else, including shoes, underclothes, etc., over and above a forage cap, tunic, trousers, rifle, bayonet, belts, knapsack, haversack, and great coat. Their food is of the plainest, cheapest kind.

"The estimates for the militia department for the year ending June 30, 1898, to be voted a total up to \$1,356,456. The principal sums are: Pay of staff and permanent corps and active militia, including allowances, \$338,806. Annual drill of the militia, \$300,000. Military properties, works, and buildings, \$100,000. Provisions, supplies and remounts, \$110,000. In addition, the amount chargeable to capital, on arms, defenses, etc., is \$330,000. In the above estimates, the sum of \$300,000 is devoted to the annual drill of the active force. The government pays about \$30,000 per year in pensions on account of military services, some of the amount given being traceable to as far back as the war of 1812.

"The total Canadian force as per last establishment lists is, permanent force enlisted for three years on honorary service: Cavalry, 145 officers and men, 101 horses. Field batteries, officers and men, 173, horses 71. Garrison companies of artillery, 167, horses, 7. Infantry, 316, horses, 4. Total of all ranks, 801, and 183 horses. Active or volunteer militia drilled for twelve days each year: Cavalry, all ranks, 2,295; horses, 2,099. Artillery, field bat-

teries, all ranks, 1,734; horses, 835. Garrison artillery, all ranks, 2,294. Engineers, 212. Infantry and rifles, 28,962; horses, 354. The total force of active militia is embraced in 36 squadrons of cavalry, 17 field batteries, 5 regiments and 7 companies of garrison artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 91 battalions and 4 companies of infantry and rifles. The total is 35,497, and with the permanent force a grand total of 36,298 and 3,471 horses. The officers number 3,090.

"At a glance it would seem as if Canadian corps were unnecessarily topheavy. The government recognized the fact that in case of trouble arising with a foreign nation, it would be much easier to get men than officers and non-coms. Hence an infantry company has 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 bugler, and 35 privates, or a total of 45. The squadron of cavalry under the new establishment have each 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and from 34 to 54 privates, the total establishment of a squadron varying from 50 to 86. In each case in emergency, from 25 to 50 privates could be added to the unit without calling for any increase of non-coms, except the appointment of several lance corporals. The field batteries comprise 7 officers, 9 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 2 trumpeters, 47 gunners, 25 drivers; total all ranks 102, 6 guns, 49 horses, 6 ammunition wagons. Cavalry squadrons are allowed a wagon and team of draught horses.

"The Royal Military College absorbs \$65,000 per year. This is a valuable institution for the country, but it has been badly managed and costs entirely too much. Moreover, the graduates from it received scant consideration in the past from the government when appointments were made to commissions in the permanent force. Those who did not get a commission in the Imperial army, where the successful ones have always stood high, had to drop back into civil life.

"There is not in Canada a large number of young men of wealth and leisure from whom to obtain officers, nevertheless, the Canadian officer devotes a great deal of time as a class to his duties, is a painstaking, conscientious gentleman, who, amid much discouragement, labors bravely to advance the efficiency and discipline of the corps with which he is connected.

"The average Canadian takes very readily to military life, loves camp work, is usually a fair shot, and is handy with the axe, spade, and other tools. During the war of the American rebellion, Canadians were in great request by American recruiting officers, and every device was employed to secure their enlistment. In this way some 40,000 or more of them served in the Northern army. From officers who have had bodies of Canadians in their command, come only words of praise for their cheerfulness, endurance, pluck and usefulness.

"As under the militia act, every male inhabitant of Canada between the ages of 18 and 60 years, is liable, with a few exceptions, to be called out for military service in defence of his country, it will be seen that from a population of over five millions, a large force could be raised in an emergency. American military officers have estimated that Canada could raise a force of over 500,000 men in a few months. The equipment of such a force would be another thing, although rifles are very plentiful in Canadian homes.

"In the earlier years of its existence the Dominion militia was drilled in camp for sixteen days every year. Then for a time the yearly drill was cut down to eight days. Later on, when the biennial system was adopted, the days in camp were increased to twelve, at which it now stands. One day is allowed to go into camp, one day to break camp, one Sabbath deducted leaves nine days, not counting one for target practice and a possible rainy day in the June camp."

SOME RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN MILITARY BICYCLING.

Whether the bicycle may be practically adopted for military purposes or not is a question which has given rise to considerable discussion, and having for five years been interested in experimenting with the wheel, I decided this last spring to give it a test which should forever set at rest any doubts which might exist, in my own mind, anyway. Having made runs up to 550 miles, and with corps consisting of as many as 17 cadets, I felt that an average of 50 miles a day could be easily maintained over all kinds of road, and at the same time keep the riders in good physical condition. My intention was to select a route which should be as much varied as possible both as to nature of the country and condition of roads; the corps to consist of 12 wheelmen of ordinary riding ability; to have no special training except that they should be in good physical condition, and have good stomachs (the secret of success in any strain of long duration). As long as a soldier sleeps and eats well there is little to fear of his succumbing to fatigue. Each cadet to carry the usual equipment of a soldier in the field, consisting of Springfield rifle, twenty rounds of ammunition, one-half a shelter tent, blanket, 12 feet of rope for putting up tent, extra clothing, a complete set of tools for wheel, with necessary repairs for tires, and some extra part of a wheel, haversack with one day's rations, leather traveling case to fit the frame of the wheel, tin cup, plate, stout hunting knife, etc., completing the outfit. Each set of fours carried a frying pan and two sauce pans made of aluminum and made to fit in brown canvas cases. The whole outfit weighed about 45 pounds. By placing two wheels parallel to each other and twelve feet apart, a rope would be fastened to the saddle posts of both wheels, and then the ends of the rope pegged to the ground, forming a very satisfactory tent ridge-pole and doing away with the

necessity of carrying poles. Each cadet was required to do his own cooking, and to be perfectly familiar with his wheel, as no repair man accompanied us. I believe that it is as necessary for a military wheelman to understand how to fix his wheel as it is for a cavalryman to understand his horse. Military discipline was maintained throughout the trip, and the usual precautions of guards, etc., maintained. When it became necessary to fix a tire or wheel the whole corps waited while it was repaired, losing time, but keeping the corps intact. In several instances, such as broken chains and once as the result of a bad fall, it was necessary to tow a man for several miles.

Each cadet was supplied with a note book, in which he was required to keep an accurate record of all accidents and time taken to fix same, number of miles ridden as shown by the small Veeder cyclometers used on all the wheels, nature of country and road map drawn to the mile. From these books I have compiled the following interesting data:

Name.	Age.	Weight on start.	Weight on arrival.
Maj. R. P. Davidson.....	27	141.5	140.5
Lieut. D. M. Lee.....	17	124	124
Serjt. Maj. H. E. Zook....	19	145	145.5
1st Serjt. P. H. Case.....	16	143.5	147.5
1st Serjt. W. L. Lomax.....	16	126.5	127.3
Serjt. H. L. Wissing.....	16	124.5	126.5
Corp. E. T. Barnard.....	20	166.5	166.5
Corp. C. J. Sine.....	21	150	150
Cadet J. F. Harvey.....	20	141	145
Cadet M. G. Sawyer.....	18	139	142.9
Cadet F. G. Sprague.....	16	135.5	135
Cadet F. G. Richards.....	18	130.5	132

Total number of punctured tires.....	16
Total number defective valves and tires.....	4
Broken front axles.....	11
Broken chains.....	3
Broken spokes.....	2
Broken pedal cranks.....	1
Broken handle bars.....	1
Number of miles traveled.....	849.9
Miles that were walked.....	107.7
Average distance per day over good roads—miles.....	76
Average distance per day over muddy and mountainous roads.....	35 to 50
Average number of hours actually riding or walking, deducting time for repairs, etc.—daily.....	6.8
Average number of miles for whole trip per day.....	58.7

We found that an ordinary puncture could be repaired in about seven minutes (Morgan & Wright quick repair tires, cactus); where it was necessary to take the inner tube out, an average of 23 minutes was necessary. The small number of accidents we had, considering the nature of our work, shows the wonderful strength of the ordinary road wheel. I do not think it necessary to build a heavy wheel for Army use. The front axle seems to be the only weak part, and this was due to the fact that there was such a heavy load on the handle bars, a place the load should not be; it makes the wheel run hard, and is a great hindrance in heavy winds. I am now making a rack to carry this load directly back of the seat. Two of the three chains were broken by the riders carelessly allowing them to get too loose; the handle bars were broken in endeavoring to straighten them after a fall; the spokes were torn out by a coasting guard falling into them. We were troubled some with mud clogging our wheels and getting into the chains. I have, however, found a gear case which seems to do away with all this trouble. I would suggest to other military wheelmen to try it. It is manufactured somewhere in New York, I think, and is called the Frost gear case. I have found it a great convenience.

The corps' splendid condition on arrival at Washington was noted by everybody. They were not pushed to their utmost at any time, and could have, in an emergency, made the trip in ten days, or less, without very great exhaustion. It was also remarkable how far they could walk and push their wheels over the worst of muddy and mountainous roads, and not show the fatigue men marching with their equipment on their backs would show in half the distance. June 16 we walked 18 and rode 17 miles, with less fatigue than the ordinary infantry soldier feels in marching 16 miles.

The great and only serious obstacle to the general adoption of the wheel seems to be the question of tire puncturing. With the number of puncture proof fluids on the market it seems as if this might be remedied. Admitting that the fluid tends to rot the tire in the course of a year's time, it does not seem that the supplying of new tires to each wheel every year would cost the Government any more than it does to keep the ordinary cavalry horse shod. The puncture proof tires now on the market seem to lack the life necessary for speed and comfort. The saddle is to a great extent a matter of taste, but from personal experience with a large number I believe the Brown, Model D, to come nearer to meeting the needs of the military cyclist. It is neither hard nor soft, and is so shaped that there is practically no chafing.

The bicycle has now found its way into all classes of work and is daily filling a long felt want. Why should not the Army have the benefit of it as well as the other professions. It can never take the place of the horse, neither can the horse fulfill the bicycle's mission. For reconnoitering it certainly has an advantage. It moves quietly, can be easily hidden, and does not need every fourth man to care for it when the main body wishes to advance, and which always weakens the force one-fourth.

R. P. DAVIDSON.

Brevet Major, I. S. M.,
Commanding Northwestern M. A. Bicycle Corps.

25TH U. S. INFANTRY BICYCLE CORPS.

In connection with the recent 1,900-mile bicycle trip of the 25th U. S. Infantry Bicycle Corps from Fort Missoula to St. Louis, which occupied forty days, and was described in the "Army and Navy Journal" of last week, the following additional information will be found of interest: The personnel of the corps was 2d Lieut. James A. Moss, Co. F, 25th Infantry; Asst. Surg. J. M. Kennedy, Sergt. Saunders, Corp. Martin, Privts. F. Johnson, Proctor, Cook, Haines, Findley, Bridges, Scott, Dingman, S. Johnson, S. Williamson, W. Williamson, Wilson, Butler, Reed, Foreman, Rout and Bagler E. Johnson.

The Lieutenant and Surgeon were the only white men in the party. The machines were made especially for the trip, and the specifications were furnished by Lieut. Moss. The tubing is of the same weight and texture as used ordinarily in tandem wheels, and the spokes are more numerous and stronger than in the regulation road wheel. The average daily mileage during the trip has been 52-2-3 miles. The slowest day of the trip was when the corps were a few miles west of Rulo, Neb., just before reaching the Platte River. Heavy rains had made the roads well nigh impassable, and progress was almost impossible. During the whole day but nine miles were covered. While the command was between Gillette, Wyo., and the Utah State line, the rations ran out, and the men were forced to travel 42 miles without food. The corps carries its cooking utensils and provisions in diamond-shaped pouches fitted into the wheel frames. Frying and baking pans are constructed to fit the shape of the frame. The commissary stores are then packed in these, so that as little room as possible is wasted. Every man has a tin cup and plate, knife, fork and spoon in his baggage. The stores carried are hard bread, ship biscuit, canned beef, bacon, beans, sugar, coffee, salt, pepper and flour. These constitute the regular marching Army rations. In addition each man carries a Krag-Jorgenson rifle, weighing 10 pounds, cartridge belt with 50 rounds, a canteen, blanket and half a shelter tent, in addition to his rations. Lieut. Moss, in conversing with a reporter, said:

"When the going was so bad as to be too hard on the machines and the men we dismounted and walked along the track until the conditions improved. Often we had to walk guiding our wheels along the rail. Again we rode for miles with a continuous jolting that would make a granite pavement seem like glass by comparison. Our tires held out wonderfully well. On June 17 we were in Mullins Divide, in the Rockies, and had to push our wheels through six inches of snow. A week later we were going through the alkali plains of Wyoming with the mercury 111 degrees in the shade. Our plan was to ride so as to avoid the heat of the middle of the day. We generally rode from daybreak until 10 o'clock, from which time we rested until 5, when we mounted and rode until dark. If the nights were pleasant and the roads favorable we pedaled along frequently by moonlight. Until we struck Nebraska we had several periods of short rations and once no rations at all. The men rode as far as 50 miles without water, with their lips parched and tongues swollen. There was no condition of weather we did not endure, no topographical obstacle that we did not overcome. We wheeled over mountains and deserts, over sand hills and good, hard roads. And right here I want to say that the judgment of some people as to what constitutes a good road is sadly at fault. Frequently we would take some road at the suggestion of the residents of a town we passed through that it was all right, and we found it to be anything but decent."

The field kit of the Russian Guards consists of a knapsack of black duck and a haversack also of duck, the latter being carried on the right side. The infantry of the corps has instead of the knapsack simply a bag, somewhat larger than our haversack. In the bag or knapsack is stored a drinking cup made of copper lined with tin, and oval in shape. The cooking vessel (corresponding to our meat can) is of copper, tin lined, and is carried by all soldiers at the ends of the overcoat, the latter being slung over the shoulder in the form of a roll. The canteen is made of wood, in shape of a small cask, and is carried on a linen band over the right shoulder, on the left hip. The drinking cup, the cooking vessel and the canteen will hereafter be made of pressed aluminum. The cup which holds $\frac{1}{2}$ liter, will weigh but from 21 to 25 grammes, the cooking vessel, which holds 2 liters, from 300 to 340 grammes, and the canteen from 140 to 150 grammes. As the former vessels weighed 65, 750 and 225 grammes respectively, a saving from 525 to 579 grammes will thus be made, which, without considering the question of its superiority over copper and wooden vessels, certainly warrants the change to the new material.

So far as the extraordinary session of Congress was concerned, it proved to be the usual ordinary meeting when benefits obtained by the Army and Navy are considered. The Senate was willing to do business, and would have passed a number of Army and Navy bills. Speaker Reed had shown any disposition to permit consideration by the House. As it was, the Speaker stood between the Senate and House with a club in hand, and every measure that meandered over from the north end of the Capitol was promptly knocked in ahead by the giant Czar. Consequently the only measures which were enacted into law of interest to the service were the Sundry Civil bill and the General Deceit bill, and some of their provisions were not altogether satisfactory. The action of Congress in refusing to increase the limit of cost for armor plate is particularly deplored for the reason that the completion of the

battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin will be delayed in consequence. At the beginning of extraordinary session, Senator Hawley, chairman of the Military Committee of the Upper House, assured the "Army and Navy Journal" correspondent that nothing would be done with the personnel measure. He expects to bring the measure up immediately after Congress convenes in December next. Mr. Hull, who has been reappointed chairman of the House Military Committee, proposes to do everything in his power to secure the passage of the reorganization measures. He says that the Speaker has promised not to block the way next year, as he did during the last Congress and during the extraordinary session, and he therefore feels sure of securing the passage of this piece of legislation. So far as Navy personnel reorganization is concerned, officers who have looked into the subject say there is a bright chance of a successful outcome to the agitation during the coming session. We earnestly hope that there will be no disappointment for either service in the matter of reorganization, and suggest that all factions get together and pull in harmony to reach the goal of success.

The War Department is expected to shortly issue an order incorporating instructions as to what kind of uniform ex-Volunteer officers are entitled to wear on occasions of ceremony. The law provides that they are entitled to wear the uniform of their highest brevet rank, and the Attorney General so decides. The question raised is whether the uniform shall be that of the present day or whether it shall be of the type of that of the war period. It is understood that the order will direct the wearing of the uniform of the present day. Our Minister to Spain is to appear at Madrid resplendent in his uniform of a Brigadier General. The law giving him the right to do so is so clear that we cannot well see how there could be any doubt about, though it seems to have been thought necessary to ask the opinion of the Attorney General. He decides that an officer at present on the Army rolls can wear the uniform of the volunteer rank, and persons who were honorably mustered out of the volunteer service and who have now no Army connection may wear it on occasions of ceremony. Gen. Woodford comes within the latter class. When he appears at the Spanish court he will be accompanied by Capt. Bliss in the full dress of an officer of the Subsistence Corps of the Army, to which he is attached, and Lieut. Dyer in the full dress of a naval officer of his rank. Mr. Sickles, the Secretary of the Legation, enjoys the rank of Major, growing out of his connection with the New York National Guard, and he will be expected to wear the uniform of that office on occasions of ceremony. The result is expected to add much to the impressiveness of the new diplomatic representation of this Government in Spain. Gen. Sickles, when Minister to Spain, was presented at the court in the uniform of a Major General of the Army. He had also worn this dress at the Court of St. James.

During the meeting of the Naval Architects in London during the early part of July, the visiting delegates were taken on a visit to the London docks, during which, as the "Engineer" tells us, "One of the United States members of the Congress enlivened the trip by a series of naval architectural stories, which did credit to the yarn producing faculty of his countrymen. He asserted, with the utmost gravity, that a vessel recently built at Maine, in the States, was constructed of such green timber that she began to sprout all over directly she entered the tropics, her oak trenails representing shrubs along the sides, which impeded the movement of the vessel; and that when a United States cruiser was sent out to her assistance, the captain was found running up and down the deck with a lawn mower to keep the grass down. This was a sample of his stories. On Friday evening the foreign members of the Congress and the Council were entertained by the Hon. T. A. Brassey and Lady Idina Brassey at 24 Park lane. By command of Her Majesty the Queen, the members of the Congress and the ladies of their party were invited to Windsor Castle, and were conveyed down in two special trains at 2.45 and 2.55 p. m. The afternoon was lovely, and the grounds and castle looked charming. While the party were being entertained with tea, ices and champagne the Queen drove to the terrace, where the party were gathered, and received the foreign Admirals and other officials who were presented by the President, Lord Hopetown.

The "Morning Leader," of Port Townsend, Washington, is excited upon the subject of fortifying Puget Sound. In its issue of July 22 it says: "The War Department is determined to lose no time in pushing the work on the fortifications at Marrowstone Point to completion, and if it can possibly avoid it no time will be wasted in the building of seacoast defenses on Puget Sound, which will be second to none on the American seaboard. As an evidence of the desire of the Government to make no delays in the building of those monster barriers of defense Uncle Sam has already ordered constructed with dispatch, and the same are now being built, six guns, two 12-inch guns and four 10-inch, and ten mortars which are to be placed in position at Marrowstone Point. These fighting machines are only a drop in the bucket to what will be required, and has been already provided for, to make an impregnable fortress commanding the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet, through which the ships of war must pass. All the resources of engineering science will be brought into requisition in making Marrowstone Point a fortress both impregnable and invincible to the in-

vader—an American Gibraltar as it were. The cost of the fortifications at Marrowstone Point alone will exceed \$3,000,000, and every cent of it and more if necessary will be spent in making it and the vast country protected by its guns impervious and inaccessible to the besiegers."

Mr. Stead, editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette," tells an interesting story in the "Review of Reviews," of the methods by which public interest was aroused in behalf of the much needed improvement in the British Navy. It is told of the Queen that she asked one of her maids of honor, who entertained her with dancing, what gift she should bestow upon her for dancing so well. The reply was, "The head of Mr. Gladstone in a charger." Mr. Stead's first step in the improvement of the British Navy appears to have been in the line of this demand. If he did not exactly ask for Mr. Gladstone's head, he did decide that it was absolutely necessary to overcome the vis inertia of Mr. Gladstone's indifference to naval needs. He persuaded prominent naval officers to so far disregard the regulations of the service as to give him in confidence full details of the actual condition of the British Navy. Possessed of this material, he was able to make an exhibition of the deficiencies and defects of the military arm upon which Great Britain is relying for her security. This aroused public attention, stimulated Parliamentary action, and led to that great improvement in the Navy, the results of which were so strikingly exhibited during the Jubilee.

Speaking of the conclusions of Prof. O. C. Marsh, referred to elsewhere, the New York "Herald" says:

"Years ago, when Prof. Marsh began his work, the Japanese were a comparatively unknown people. As long as fifteen years ago, however, Prof. Marsh reached conclusions that satisfied him that they were to come forward among the peoples of the earth as a great power, perhaps an overwhelming force. Prof. Marsh's work, therefore stands almost in the light of a prophecy.

"Prof. Marsh began at the very bottom in this work of comparison. From the bony brain cases of fossils, the brain cells of which crumbled hundreds of thousands of years ago, he has worked out the laws of brain growth from the lowest forms of vertebrate life up to man. Little by little he drew a conclusion from this comparison that all tertiary mammals had small brains, and the older they were the smaller were the brains. In a word, the descendants of the animals of ages ago have larger brains than their predecessors. When a species of mammal died out he found that, as a rule, it had a small brain, while the survivors in the struggle for existence had a larger brain.

"Finally, Prof. Marsh was ready to apply his theory to man. Here he had a better brain to deal with, the best brain of all, and it was natural that man had conquered all else on the globe. But man's advance had been gradual, and Prof. Marsh went back to the earliest geological period.

"The evolution of the brain went on with the centuries, and race after race dominated by its larger brain. The brain was thus built up little by little. Finally, Prof. Marsh got down to modern man, and found the cerebrum overshadowing all the other parts of the brain combined. The senses of sight and hearing and smell had deteriorated in man as compared with many of the lower animals, but man's brain has advanced so far that all the animals are helpless as compared with him.

"Thus, thousands of years ago, man ceased to have any rival. The war of the races began. Prof. Marsh carried out his study down to the present. The biggest brain race always outmatched the smaller, although the latter usually had greater brute force. The Caucasian race, with its larger brain, triumphed.

"But Prof. Marsh does not stop with history. He applies his law of the big brain to prediction, as it were. He has weighed the brains of modern peoples, and found that the average weight of the Japanese brain is greater than that of any other people.

"The Japanese have come forward and shown their power. They have the big brain, and Prof. Marsh offers these facts to those who would conjecture scientifically regarding the future of the peoples that now live and divide the supremacy of the globe."

The action of Congress in reducing the appropriation for the construction of a training vessel for the cadets of the Naval Academy has been a matter of great disappointment in naval circles. When the naval law was placed upon the statute books some months ago it contained a provision appropriating \$250,000 for the construction of a sail and steam vessel for the use of the Naval Cadets. Capt. P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the Academy, objected to the equipment of the ship with steam, and after consultation with that official and with Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, Secretary Long sent a communication to Congress asking that the Department be given permission to build a vessel to be propelled by sails only. In granting the request, Congress evidently thought that a sailing vessel would cost much less than a sail and steam vessel, for it reduced the appropriation to \$125,000. As the Ordnance Bureau wants \$50,000 for the armament of the vessel, it is evident that not much of a boat can be built with the remainder. Under the plans prepared by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, the proposed ship is to be of 1,100 tons' displacement. It is expected that the Secretary will authorize the expenditure of the entire appropriation for the hull, and will call upon Congress at the next session to make another appropriation of \$125,000 for completing the work, and an additional \$50,000 for the purchase of the armament of the ship.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" is offering prizes for the best military, naval or other anecdote. Its first prize has been awarded for the story of Admiral Jouett and the fighting cadet, published in the "Army and Navy Journal." Some of the best of the other anecdotes have also appeared here.

The Quartermaster's Department has placed contracts for the administration building, shops and Quartermasters' and Subsistence store house at Fort Hamilton, for three double sets of officers' quarters at Fort Leavenworth for accommodation of student officers at the Infantry and Cavalry School, and for the much-needed mess hall and kitchens for the three companies of that corps of engineers at Willets Point.

The "Engineer" says, with a tinge of sarcasm in its tone: "Until the reports of the United States Naval Intelligence Department reach this country we shall have no definite information concerning breakdowns and failures during the recent naval maneuvers. It is curious but true that the British public should have to wait for a statement of facts of very vital importance until a foreign Government publishes it. Under more or less severe pressure in Parliament a brief statement has now and then been extracted from the Admiralty months after the operations of the fleet have been forgotten; but nothing of the kind is available now, and we have to rely on the reports of newspaper correspondents for our information."

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., now at his summer home, at Shrewsbury, N. J., celebrated his 82d birthday recently, which gives the New Jersey "Standard" occasion to recount his distinguished services and to say: "Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is still hale and hearty and moves about with the agility of a much younger man. He makes daily trips to Red Bank and can be seen each morning going about from store to store, buying his needs. Gen. Van Vliet bids fair from present indications to live a great many years. He and Mrs. Van Vliet spend their summers at the General's old-fashioned home at Shrewsbury. His family consists of two sons, Dr. F. C. Van Vliet of Shrewsbury, and Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet of Fort Reno.

Adml. Beardslee, commanding the Pacific Station, in a report to the Navy Department, gives an account of a number of festivities held at Honolulu. The Queen's Jubilee was appropriately observed on June 23. The United States vessels Philadelphia and Marion, and the Japanese cruiser Naniwa dressed ship at sunrise, and fired a salute. Two days later the British Commissioner gave a reception, which Adml. Beardslee and his officers attended. July 3 and 5 were given up to a joint celebration of American and Hawaiian independence. The fall of the Bastille was also celebrated July 14, on notification from the French Commissioner at Honolulu. The Philadelphia, Marion and Naniwa dressed ship and fired salutes. Eugene Ross, a fireman on the Marion, was drowned on July 10.

"Madame," said the Duke of Wellington on one occasion to the Queen, "whatever you do, keep the command of the Army." This gave great offense to the liberals, and they appear to be equally discontented with the project which the Queen is said to entertain, of bringing forward the Duke of Connaught as the successor of the Duke of Cambridge. Sir Redvers Buller is soon to retire from the position of Adjutant General, and it is thought that Connaught will be put into training as his successor. It is asserted by a writer in the "Times," signing himself "Civis," that His Royal Highness has given thus far no proof that he is competent to command the British Army. To this answer is made that Lord Wolseley has been no improvement upon his royal predecessor, having accomplished nothing during his two years of command, beyond altering the shape of officers' tunics and extending the use of the lance. But is it not possible that England may find on her list of General Officers one superior in ability to Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Connaught or the Duke of Cambridge?

The Board of Inspection and Survey has submitted a report to the Navy Department in regard to the inspection of the gunboat Helena made on the Potomac River a few days ago. The Helena went to Indian Head where the Naval Proving Grounds are located, and fired her guns down the river. Her performance was considered highly satisfactory by the board. The report of the board makes some minor recommendations as to changes and when the proposed alterations are effected, the gunboat will be finally accepted. In explanation of the low speed of 8 knots made by the Helena on her recent trip from New York to Washington, engineer officers say she only burned coal at the rate of 20 tons for 24 hours, while on her trial when she made 15.4 knots, she consumed 60 tons during the same period. It is also said that instead of drawing 15 feet, her draft on that trip could not have been more than 9½ feet, which is about that contemplated by the design upon which she was constructed. The Helena will leave Washington in a few days for the coast of Florida, where she will relieve the Montgomery. Later, she will proceed to the Asiatic station.

"Congress pursued a very shortsighted policy in failing to make arrangements during the past session for completing the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wis-

consin," was the sage remark made by an official of the Navy Department to a representative of the "Journal" this week. If those ships are fitted with armor and completed on contract time, they will give the United States the supremacy on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans so far as Spain and Japan are concerned. Besides those three battleships, the United States would then have the Kearsarge and Kentucky, now under construction at Newport News, and which will be finished in 1898; the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon, all first-class battleships, and the Maine and Texas, second-class battleships. That would be a formidable fleet, and Japan and Spain separately or united would hesitate before taking chances in a war with a Government which would be so much their superior in naval strength. I am afraid, however, that if Congress persists in directing the establishment of an armor foundry, it will be a good many years beyond 1899 before the Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama are supplied with their armor, unless war should be declared in the meantime."

President McKinley and his party seem to be spending a pleasant time at Hotel Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y., near Plattsburg, and the 21st Regiment of U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Jacob Kline, stationed at the barracks in the vicinity has been a delightful adjunct. On July 31 the officers of the regiment were received by the President; its band rendered excellent music, so much so that its presence almost every day at the hotel has been desired and is a feature. On Sunday, Aug. 1, he, together with Secretary of War Alger and Mrs. Alger, and others of the party, attended the First Methodist Episcopal Church. On Aug. 2 he reviewed the 21st Infantry in front of the hotel and complimented Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, commanding in the absence of Col. Kline, on the military bearing, etc., of the regiment. Among the callers Aug. 2 were Col. Guy V. Henry and the officers of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, and Capt. H. F. Hodges, Capt. J. E. Kuhn, Capt. J. A. Johnston of the Army. On Aug. 3, the 21st Infantry held a regimental parade and then the troops passed in review before the Commander-in-Chief. A visit to Fort Ethan Allen was the feature on Aug. 4, and the President expects to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Troy, Aug. 20 to 21, going from there to Buffalo to attend the G. A. R. encampment, commencing Aug. 23.

The War Department will issue in a few days a general order incorporating a revision of the regulations of the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The new regulations create the office of Assistant Commandant and prescribe that it shall be filled by the senior officer on duty at the school, pursuant to orders from the War Department. The duties of the Assistant Commandant require him to preside at meetings of the school staff in the absence of the Commandant and to inspect the methods of instruction in the several departments.

The number of departments into which the school is divided is reduced to five, as follows: Departments of tactics, strategy, engineering, law and hygiene. The courses of study embrace: Tactics—The courses of tactics and minor tactics, organization of armies, rifle fire, field exercises with and without troops, hippology and drill regulations of the several arms. Strategy—The courses of strategy, logistics, military history, and geography, war games, maneuvers on the map. Engineering—The courses of military topography and sketching, field fortification and engineering, signalling, telegraphy and photography. Law—Courses of law and military administration. Hygiene—Hygiene.

Only one month—August—will be devoted during the first year to practical exercises in the field. A new method of ascertaining the figure of merit in examinations is established. The names of the graduates, five of most perfect record, are entitled to be borne on the Army Register as honor graduates. The remainder of the order contains the programmes of the courses of the several departments.

Further experiments with fireproof wood will be conducted at the Navy Department to determine whether it shall be further used for interior fittings. A report has just been received at the Navy Department of experiments to ascertain whether or not the wood was subject to galvanic action. Small holes were bored into a piece of the material and these were filled with metal discs, brass, steel, etc., and then connected with electric wires. It was found when the sample was kept in a dry place that no galvanic action was developed, but its retention in moist air caused such action. Samples show a green coating on brass screens used in fitting the wood. Under the direction of Chief Naval Constructor Hiehorn a plank structure built to represent the deck of a ship, has been constructed at the Union Iron Works and is now in the yard undergoing a weather test. When the report of this trial is received at the Department, the fireproof wood matter will be reopened by the board and a final report will be made to the Secretary of the Navy which will determine whether or not this material shall be used in the service. According to Chief Naval Constructor Hiehorn, one of the greatest advantages of the wood is its unshrinkable quality, which makes it superior to ordinary planking for decks of vessels. A structure has been erected at the works representing a ship's deck and it has been left in the yard subject to the action of the elements. A report upon the result of its exposure is expected at the Department within a few weeks when the board will hold a final meeting on the fireproof wood question and submit its report to the Secretary. An official of the Navy Department is responsible for the statements made by the "Journal" in its issue of Saturday last in regard to objections to the wood. The experiment made at Washington Navy Yard confirms the statement as to corrosion. The report of Capt. Charles O'Neill in regard to his experiments with the wood and which developed several objections to the general use of the material, as stated in the "Journal" last week, is on file in the Bureau of Ordnance. There are also reports on file from various naval constructors. Department officials say that the wood is absolutely fireproof, but there are objections to it which must be overcome. Chief Naval Constructor Hiehorn declares that the great advantage of the wood over ordinary timber is its unshrinkable quality.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

The visit of the President and the Secretary of War to the Hotel Champlain has made this a lively post. The distinguished visitors accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Alger arrived here on the 29th of July and have been almost daily visitors to the post in their drives about the adjacent country. On Saturday last the President and Secretary Alger received the officers of the regiment, who were in full dress uniform, in a body. At the request of the Secretary several regimental parades have been given, under command of Lieut. Col. McKibbin, on the beautiful lawns in front of the hotel. The President and the members of his party were interested spectators of these ceremonies and the President commented in complimentary terms upon the appearance and evolutions of the regiment. The regimental band, at the request of the President, gives daily concerts upon the lawn in front of the Presidential apartments and is winning golden opinions on the excellence of its music. Secretary Alger informed Bandmaster Clarke that, next to the marine band, the 21st Infantry band was the finest military musical organization he had ever heard.

Next week the President will officially visit the post and review the regiment.

The annual dinner of the officers of the 21st Infantry, took place at the Hotel Champlain July 28, it being the 31st anniversary of the organization of the regiment. Col. Jacob Kline presided and Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein officiated as toastmaster. The dinner was served in the private dining room which was handsomely decorated with flags, plants and flowers. Covers were laid for thirty. After the bountiful and exquisite menu had been disposed of there were toasts, stories, reminiscences, songs, and a general good time. During dinner the regimental band played a choice concert programme.

A pleasant surprise, in connection with the officers' dinner was arranged by the ladies of the regiment. Unwilling to let the sterner sex have all the fun to themselves, they had arranged with Manager Seavey to have a dinner of their own served in the large dining room of the hotel. So well had their secret been kept that there was genuine astonishment when the band stationed on the veranda suddenly struck up, "You Can't Lose Me, Charley," and the ladies, to the number of twenty, marched into the dining room in military order and seated themselves at the tables prepared for them. It was a most enjoyable occasion and one long to be remembered.

Cos. E and F, Capt. Duncan and Stone, under command of the latter, left Monday on a practice march to Chester, Vt., where they go into camp with the Vermont National Guard. They will be absent about three weeks.

ST. FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLA.

Batteries C, Capt. Hubbell, and M, Capt. Van Ness, of the 1st Artillery, had their field sports on Fort Marion reservation, July 28. Capt. Hubbell commanding the garrison and his officers, doing all things to enthrall their men in the sports; and the Army ladies and many citizens giving their presence as admirers. The prizes were in cash. The events were won as follows:

100-yard dash, Browne, M, first; Bryan, C, second. Running high jump, Wolf, M, first; Browne, C, second. Standing high jump, Forgery, M, first; Rooney, C, second.

202-yard race, Bryan, C, first; Browne, M, second. Running broad jump, McDonald, M, first; Bengulia, C, second.

Standing broad jump, McDonald, M, first; Harkis, C, second. Running hop, step and jump, Wolf, M, first; McDonald, C, second.

Pole vaulting, seven feet, Bengulia, M, first; Sergt. Orme, C, on second trial made the cleanest vaulting and got second prize.

Throwing 16-pound hammer, Braden, M, 78 feet 8½ inches, first; Beaucort, C, came within 8 inches, second prize.

Hurdle race, 130 yards, Wolf, M, first; C, battery, second.

Ten men from each battery contested in the tug-of-war, which was won by M.

Relay race, ten men from each battery, won by M team. There was a spirited baseball contest between Batteries C and M, and it was won by the M nine—19 to 1.

Surg. F. J. Ives, U. S. A., superintended the sports. The judges were: Sergt. Rose, C, and Sergt. Bell, M, referee, Pvt. Brooks, Hospital Corps; starter, Pvt. Wylie, band; timekeeper, Pvt. Calhoun, Hospital Corps; Scorer, Pvt. Cole, band, and Mr. "Jack" MacGonigle, civilian, umpire for baseball game.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

To-day, Aug. 4, has been a red letter day for the post, it having been visited by the President, the Vice-President, Secretary of War, Senators and Governors. At 10 a. m. Troop F, Capt. Dodd, went to the yacht club landing to act as escort to the President and his party. On landing they were received by Col. Le Grand R. Cannon (whose guests they were to be for breakfast at his beautiful home at Ober Lake), Gen. Guy V. Henry, and his Adjutant, Lieut. Rivers, escorted to carriages where the march began.

Entering Col. Cannon's grounds the band of the 3d Cavalry played the President's March, and other music during the morning. At 2:30 p. m. the party started for the Fort, being escorted by Troop E, Capt. Ripley. On arriving they passed through the command, which had been formed in two lines facing inward, the men saluting, cannon firing, band playing, the President stopping in front of the commanding officer's quarters, before which were the two regimental standards and a Sergeant Orderly. The President and party entered Gen. Henry's quarters, which had been prettily decorated within and without, and there received the ladies of the post, and officers not on duty with troops.

The line in the meantime had been formed, the President and party going to the band stand, when Troop F was sent for the standards, which were presented to the bearers by Secretary Alger's daughters. Then the review followed. The officers were then closed on the center, moved forward, dismounted, and were introduced to the President and his party. Capt. Dodd's troop then gave an exhibition drill, then the troops formed on march, and escorted by Troop C, Capt. Johnson, passed through the line back to the boat, having had, as they said, a most enjoyable day, honoring the post by their presence and receiving every possible home attention and ceremony which could be accorded the Head of the Nation.

Among the house party assembled for August at Putnam Place, Saratoga Springs, the country seat of Justice Putnam, of the New York Supreme Court, was notice Comdr. Reisinger, U. S. N.

A DISSENTING OPINION.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Your paper of July 31 publishes an official opinion upon Sec. 1226, Revised Statutes, relating to the right of volunteers to wear uniform, etc. There can be no question as to the correctness of so much of that opinion as applies to those who are no longer in the service, but by what logical or grammatical construction the authority cited limits the first sentence of the section "ex-officers" of volunteers who "are not now in the regular Army," he does not make clear. The section says: "All officers who have served during the rebellion as volunteers in the armies of the United States, and who have been or may hereafter be honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title and upon occasions of ceremony to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commissions in the volunteer service. In case of officers of the regular Army, the volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official Army register. Provided, that these privileges shall not entitle any officer to command, pay or emoluments."—Sec. 34, July 28, 1866, chap. 200.

It will be observed that the first sentence of the section provides in terms that they shall have been "mustered out of the volunteer service." If, as the opinion herein criticised maintains, the lawmakers had in mind only officers of the volunteer service, why this useless and redundant expression? As the officers would then have belonged to that branch of the service only the law would simply have promised that they be "honorably mustered out," omitting the words "of the volunteer service."

But, as the lawmakers well knew, there were two classes of volunteer officers, those in, and those not in, the regular Army and hence they provided that after being "honorably mustered out of the volunteer service," "all officers"—those of both classes named—should be entitled, under the restrictions named in the statute itself, to the honors therein provided. The second sentence of the section makes provision for the entry in the Army Register of such facts respecting service in the volunteers—of any who had so served—as already appeared respecting service in the permanent establishment and the final sentence of the section provides that honorable mention and not pay, command and emoluments, should ensue from the statute.

The number who have a right to that honorable mention is small and diminishing; if, however, any of them desire to make use of the shadow of an honor earned in youth they cannot be, and ought not to be, deprived of it by obiter dicta.

FORT KEOGH.

Fort Keogh, Mont., July 30, 1897.

This garrison was thrown into a flurry of excitement July 28, a telegram having been received from the War Department directing the commanding officer, 2d Infantry, to commence preparations for sending a detachment consisting of four officers and fifty enlisted men to Alaska. Volunteers were called for from the various companies, disclosing the fact that nearly every man was anxious to go to the "Land of Gold." Later in the day, greatly to the disappointment of the expectant gold diggers, a telegram was received, suspending all preparations for sending troops to Alaska.

Lieut. J. M. Morgan, 8th Cav., has returned to this post, after a week's visit at Fort Yates, N. D.

Lieut. H. H. Benham's term of four years of staff duty has expired, he having served three years as Regimental Quartermaster, and the last year as Regimental Adjutant. No new appointment has been made as yet. Col. J. C. Bates being absent inspecting the New York State troops.

The garrison has about completed its annual target firing. The new targets seem to have given general satisfaction.

Lieut. J. A. Penn and his sister, Miss J. Penn, have returned from a tour of the Yellowstone National Park. Dr. Woodruff, accompanied by his family, will leave for his new station, Fort Trumbull, Conn., about the last of August.

Miss Creary gave a most delightful progressive euchre party for Miss Penn, July 28.

Mrs. Kowell charmingly entertained the ladies of the garrison at a luncheon Thursday, July 29.

Two troopers of Co. A, 8th Cav., Philip and Scott, were recently drowned while seining in the Yellowstone River. The life of a third was saved only by the heroic actions of Pvt. Ganzer, Co. F.

There are quite a number of soldiers washing for gold in the Yellowstone River.

Pvt. Weinman, Troop A, 8th Cav., recently became insane while a prisoner.

Chaplain I. N. Ritner and wife are sojourning in Philadelphia for the benefit of the former's health.

Mrs. Kohlhauf and Son, Mr. E. Kohlhauf, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ulio, Mrs. Kohlhauf being the mother of Mrs. Ulio.

Lieut. H. E. Wilkins is out on a surveying trip that will last until cold weather.

Lieut. A. Pickering is away to select the roads which the troops will traverse in their practice march, the latter part of the month. The route is up the Rowder River, a distance of about eighty-five miles.

The city of New York is to be congratulated upon the admirable selection of Col. George Moore Smith, of the 9th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., as commissioner of police. The Frederick D. Grant resigned. Col. Smith brings to the office an experience which will be extremely valuable in the conduct of police affairs, and his personal character is so high, and his public reputation so well established, that his appointment has been received with universal approval. He has that saving "common sense" which is one of the most important of all qualities for a public officer, called upon to deal with the perplexing questions involved in the administration of police affairs in a great metropolitan city having a population of nearly as large as the United States at the time Washington was first inaugurated President. He has already shown the satisfaction of New York that he has the capacity for wise reticence which has been lacking in some of his predecessors in office. There is a story told of a volunteer officer during the War, D'Utassy, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for various peccadillos. He possessed some accomplishments, among them the capacity to speak several languages, a fact to which he promptly called to the prison authorities upon his arrival at Sing Sing. In response, the unsympathetic keeper said, "We don't speak but one language here, and we want it—little of that." People are beginning to believe more and more in public officials who say little and do much. Col. Smith is a man of large business experience and has been active in military affairs since April 20, 1861, when he joined the 9th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., in which he served as Sergeant, 2d and 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major and Lieutenant, until Aug. 9, 1865, when he was promoted to Colonel of the 69th Regiment, being unanimously elected.

RECENT DEATHS.

Anson R. Hoyt, who died in Yonkers, N. Y., July 23, is believed to have been the only man mustered into the Union Army, during the war of the rebellion, who was compelled to use a crutch. On Dec. 1, 1863, Gov. Horatio Seymour commissioned him as Chaplain of the 174th, New York Volunteers.

Clarence A. Seward, a distinguished lawyer and prominent in public affairs, who died at Geneva, N. Y., July 24, was Judge Advocate General of New York State in 1856-60, for Govs. John A. King and E. D. Morgan, and was Assistant Secretary of State under President Johnson during the illness of his uncle, Secretary of State William H. Seward, after the attempt to assassinate him in April, 1865. When William H. Seward took the office of Secretary of State under Lincoln, he selected his son, Frederick William, for his chief assistant. Frederick was severely wounded by the assassin, Payne, when he attempted to murder the Secretary of State. In this emergency Clarence A. Seward, who was then somewhat inexperienced, was actually called upon to conduct the State Department, which he did with signal ability.

Gen. Lafayette McLaws, who died at Savannah, Ga., July 16, was one of the oldest surviving Major Generals of the Confederate Army. He entered the U. S. Military Academy from Georgia in 1838; was graduated in 1842 and appointed to the 6th U. S. Infantry, going afterward to the 7th; promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1847, and was under General Taylor in the Mexican War, and was at the occupation of Corpus Christi, the defense of Fort Brown, the battle of Monterey and the seizure of Vera Cruz. Promoted Captain in 1851, he took part in the expeditions against the Mormons and Navajo Indians. In March, 1861, he resigned his commission to enter the Confederate Army as a Brigadier General, being afterwards promoted Major General. It was he that at the siege of Knoxville reluctantly carried out General Longstreet's order to assault Fort Sanders, and relinquished the attack when he saw that success was impossible. He was summoned before a court-martial, but his conduct was justified. After the close of the war General McLaws engaged in business. He was subsequently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Savannah. He gave a series of lectures on "The Maryland vannah, Ga., in 1875, and Postmaster of that city in 1876. In 1886 he made a tour of the country, during Campaign."

The Hon. Thos. Hillhouse, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York, who died at Yonkers, July 31, in his 82d year, was made State Senator in 1859, and in July, 1861, was appointed Adjutant General of the State by Gov. Morgan. During his two years in office the State sent 200,000 troops to the war. After President Lincoln had appointed Gov. Morgan a Major General of volunteers, Mr. Hillhouse was made Assistant Adjutant General and detailed on the staff of the Department Commander. From 1870 to 1882 he was Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Dr. John J. H. Love, who died at Montclair, N. J., July 30, served with credit during the war as a Surgeon of Volunteers, organized the Society of Veterans of the 12th Army Corps, and since 1881 had been its secretary; was treasurer of the Society of Veterans of the 13th Regiment, N. J. V., from 1886 to 1889, and in the latter year was elected president of the organization, and was a member of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

A dispatch from Cincinnati reports that Maj. James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was found dead in his bed on the morning of July 31, at the Lane Seminary Hotel. Maj. Gregory was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1865, was appointed to the 5th U. S. Artillery, transferred to the Engineers in 1866, and attained the rank of Major in 1886. He was an officer of high professional ability and served as A. D. C. to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from 1881 to 1885. At the time of his death he was stationed at Cincinnati in charge of important river improvements.

James R. Doolittle, former U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, who died July 27 at Providence, R. I., was one of the 19 Senators who voted "Not guilty" at the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, nearly thirty years ago. The vote stood: Guilty, 35; not guilty, 19. As a two-thirds vote was needed to convict, the impeachment proceedings failed by one vote.

The friends of Lieut. G. N. Chase, U. S. A., retired, will be pained to learn of the death at Santa Barbara, July 12, of his wife, Julia Lucile, daughter of Dr. Ossian Clark, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Chase was a woman of unusual character, and possessed of a fine mind and literary abilities. She was endeared to all who knew her, and the sympathies of their many friends go out to husband and son.

Bvt. Maj. Samuel Canby, who died July 24, 1897, was one of the many patriotic young men, who, trained to the arts of peace, joined the Army at the outbreak of the rebellion. Although born and brought up in a slave-holding State, his love of country was national, not sectional, in its character. Hence he fought for the whole union. He entered the military service as 1st Sergeant of Co. I, 4th New Jersey Infantry, May 29, 1861; became 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d Delaware Infantry, July 25, and Oct. 21, the same year, was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, in the regular Army. He attained the rank of 1st Lieutenant, Aug. 5, 1862. His service throughout the war was conspicuous. He was once wounded, and thrice brevetted for gallant and meritorious service in action, viz., at Shiloh, Tenn., Gettysburg, Pa., and Franklin, Tenn. At Franklin he was in command of his battery. Much to the regret of his Army friends, he resigned July 1, 1868, and thereafter engaged in civil pursuits.

F. G. S.

Two lots have been procured at Smyrna for the burial of any U. S. sailors who may die at or near that port. The procuring of the lots was brought about by the death of Boatswain Mate William Evans, and Master-at-Arms Bernard Kerven, of the Cincinnati, at Smyrna in October, 1896. The deaths of these men brought forcibly to the attention of Admiral Selfridge, Commanding the European Station, the absence of any burial place for American sailors dying at Smyrna. He caused a statement of the condition to be sent through his squadron and authorized a collection to be taken in order to provide a place where in future deceased officers and sailors could be decently interred. The result was the officers and crews of all the ships liberally responded and \$1,000 was raised. Two lots were purchased—one in the English Cemetery and one in the Catholic Cemetery. The sum was also sufficient to have the lots put in proper condition. They were graded, leveled, sodded and curbed with granite; marble posts were erected at each corner, with supporting chains to guard them from being trespassed upon. Each post has cut on it the letters "U. S. N." Each of the lots is further adorned with a granite shaft embellished with crossed guns. The bodies of the two sailors have been removed from the public cemetery and buried in one of the lots. Permission to acquire the lot in the English Cemetery had to

be granted by the British home government before it could be deeded to those representing the Americans in the transaction.

PERSONALS.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Schultz, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., is in Washington on leave.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived in Berlin, Germany, Aug. 3, quartering at the Imperial Hotel.

Asst. Surg. H. R. Stiles, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 4, from Fort Meade, S. D.

1st Lieut. D. B. Devore, 23d Inf., U. S. A., has reported at the War Department for special duty.

Lieut. T. B. Mott, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Merritt, lately in Europe on leave, rejoined at Governors Island, Aug. 4.

Capt. W. A. Nichols, 23d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Clark, Tex., is visiting at 2029 Hillyer Place, Washington, D. C.

Miss Julia Tompkins, daughter of Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., is on a visit to friends at Berkeley Springs, W. Va.

Col. L. H. Carpenter, 5th U. S. Cav., is due in a few days at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to take command of his regiment.

Maj. and Mrs. R. C. Parker are at Newport, R. I., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dailey, at their cottage on Bellevue avenue.

Among the distinguished callers upon President McKinley, Bluff Point, N. Y., this week, was Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers.

Col. S. B. M. Young, 4th U. S. Cav., commanding at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., has recommended, as necessary, an increase of the garrison.

Col. J. G. Tilford, U. S. A., who has been visiting in Washington, D. C., has gone to Fishers Island, N. Y., for the remainder of the season.

Naval Constr. F. T. Bowles has left the Navy Yard, New York, on a vacation, but it is said he will go to Halifax to superintend the docking of the battleship Indiana at that port.

The newspapers report the fact that Mrs. Pauline Rhoades has got a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Mr. John V. Rhoades, who is a son of Med. Insp. A. C. Rhoades, U. S. N.

Miss Stanley, of Washington, will sail on the 21st of August for Europe, and will be joined by her brother, Lieut. David Stanley, U. S. A., who has completed his detail at L'Ecole Militaire, Paris.

Col. C. M. Terrell, U. S. A., who has been absent from San Antonio for about six months past, returned there recently, but leaves here soon to rejoin Mrs. Terrell, who, we regret to learn, is an invalid.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engrs., U. S. A., and Capt. J. E. Kuhn, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., have returned to Washington from a visit of inspection to the fortifications in Northern New York and Vermont.

The board which recently examined Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. N., in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New York, for retirement, has recommended that he be placed on the retired list on account of deafness.

It is now practically decided that Capt. J. W. Philip, U. S. N., Captain of the Boston Navy Yard, will succeed Capt. W. C. Wise in command of the battleship Texas. Capt. A. H. McCormick, who was mentioned in this connection, will be ordered to duty as a member of the Armor Factory Board.

Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, returned to Washington recently from an inspection tour, and is quoted as saying, "Prosperity is everywhere," and that he was much impressed with the substantial evidences of revival of business. He has since joined Secretary of War Alger at Plattsburg.

Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Art., and family, traveling abroad, are recent visitors to Stockholm, Sweden, with quarters at the Grand Hotel, and go from there to Finland and St. Petersburg. One of Capt. Mills's sons, who is with him, is a recent graduate from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Paymr. Geo. M. Simpson, Lieut. W. H. Turner, New Amsterdam; Naval Cadets C. L. Poor, J. H. Royce and E. H. Dunn, Grand Hotel; Lieut. Comdr. C. O. Albion, Manhattan; Lieut. W. Kellogg, Hoffman House; P. A. Surg. M. F. Gates, St. Denis.

Medals of honor have been awarded Michael McKeever, 5th Pennsylvania Cav., and Francis Morrison, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the War of 1861-65. In Virginia, Jan. 19, 1863, McKeever was one of a small scouting party that charged and routed a mounted force of the enemy six times their number. He led the charge, Morrison saw a comrade lying wounded in the advance line at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and, going forward, brought off the disabled man under a heavy fire. He was three times wounded in battle.

Capt. Chas. Keller, 2d U. S. Inf., who is near his majority, was presented recently by his Co. G with a handsome gold-mounted saber, cross belt, shoulder straps, and spurs. He has commanded the company about 23 years and is well liked by his men. 1st Serg. Rivers made the presentation in a brief and appropriate speech, to which Capt. Keller responded feelingly. A correspondent writes: "It is with genuine regret that the 2d Infantry and the garrison of Fort Yates say good-bye to the Captain and his family, all of whom will be remembered as unselfish and loyal friends."

New Jersey seems to be active in the organization of Klondike mining companies. A Trenton dispatch says: "The Captain Jack Crawford Alaska Prospecting and Mining Company is one of the newest, with a capitalization of \$250,000. The poet, scout, and Indian fighter will head a prospecting expedition to the Klondike region. Among the other incorporators are Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn. Capt. Crawford is the president of the company and Gen. King vice-president. No man is to be enrolled in the party who does not leave a wife behind him to pray for his success and who is not also a strict temperance man like Capt. Crawford himself. It is expected that the party will be composed exclusively of Brooklynites. Gen. King may go with the expedition."

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Adair, 5th Cav., U. S. A., resignation accepted, Aug. 5. Adair was in charge of post exchange at Fort Ringgold, Texas, and on turning over his accounts to his successor much confusion in book-keeping and considerable shortage was discovered. Mr. Adair made good \$600, not enough to cover shortage.

Charges were preferred against him by the Commander of the Department of Texas, whereupon Adair filed resignation and requested three months' leave. The resignation was accepted, but the leave was not granted.

2d Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d Inf., was in Washington this week, and is said that he contemplates filing a second resignation.

Lieut. William Lassiter, 16th U. S. Inf., relinquished duty this week with the National Guard of Utah preparatory to joining his regiment at Fort Sherman, Idaho.

Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th U. S. Inf., now on leave at 2015 N street, N. W., Washington, D. C., will, under recent assignment, join at Fort Thomas, Ky., at its expiration.

Col. Guy V. Henry, the band and Troops C, E and G, 3d Cavalry, left Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 3 on a practice march to Chester, Vt., where the troops will encamp with the Vermont National Guard from Aug. 9 to 14, and then returned by march to post. Capt. H. R. Snyder goes along in charge of the Medical Department, and Col. Henry takes with him his adjutant, Lieut. Rivers, and quartermaster, Lieut. Heard.

Maj. Otis Wheeler Pollock, 24th U. S. Inf., who will be retired for age this month, Aug. 27, served with great credit during the entire war, 1861-65, as an officer of Ohio Volunteers. In February, 1866, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of the 14th U. S. Infantry, and attained the grade of Major in 1896. Maj. Pollock has a record of long and honorable service. He has been on duty at Fort Clark, Tex., for some time past.

Gerard Irvine Whitehead and Charles C. Suydam announce that the firm of Whitehead & Suydam has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that they will continue the practice of law independently at their former offices, No. 206 Broadway. Both of these gentlemen are ex-officers of Volunteers. Col. Suydam was on the staff of Maj. Gen. Keyes during the war, and Maj. Whitehead is a brother of Capt. William Whitehead, U. S. N., who died in 1893.

Mrs. Schwatka, widow of Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, 3d U. S. Cav., the arctic explorer, living at Benton Harbor, Mich., is quoted as saying, concerning the Klondike gold regions, which she repeatedly visited with her husband, that the government should stop the tide of men pouring into the gold fields, for the mountain passes of Alaska are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners who perished from cold, heat, malaria or starvation while trying to reach the mines.

As Capt. Casper H. Conrad, 15th Inf., is very much alive, it is obvious that he has no widow and the allusion last week was to his wife who is visiting at Marietta, O., with her father, Dr. Cotton. Capt. Conrad is at present on special duty in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C., is a veteran of the war, with service in the New York Volunteers, and Veteran Reserve Corps, was appointed to the regular Army in 1867, and has been identified with the 15th Infantry for the past twenty-eight years.

Mrs. Marie L. Reynolds, who committed suicide Aug. 1, at the Washington Asylum for the Poor, had for her first husband, Passed Asst. Paymr. Edwin M. Hart, U. S. N., who resigned in 1868, and died some years ago. After his death she married a man named Reynolds. Mrs. Reynolds recently applied for a position as charwoman in the State, War and Navy Department building. She said she was without means, and had been obliged to depend on charitable institutions for subsistence. Secretary Long took an interest in her case and promised Mrs. Reynolds that he would do what he could for her. The day following her interview with Secretary Long a letter was received by one of the officials of the State, War and Navy buildings from Mrs. Reynolds, in which she said that if she did not secure employment she would die or kill herself. On July 31 Mrs. Reynolds left the almshouse and returned that night very ill. An empty laudanum bottle was found on her. Physicians worked to save her, but she died.

A London dispatch says: Miss Elizabeth Greene, who, according to report, is engaged to be married to a member of the ducal family of Hamilton, is a beautiful young woman and no stranger to New York society, having, with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Dwight Greene, passed a winter in New York about six years ago. Miss Greene, who won triumphs in London and Homburg six or seven years ago with Miss Leiter, now Mrs. George N. Curzon, of England, and Miss Lissette Colt, who, after her widowhood, recently became the wife of Ralph Curtis, of Boston, was known both in London and Homburg as "the German Emperor's admiration." Miss Greene is related to Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, whom she somewhat resembles in general style and carriage. She is also related to the Poulneys, of Baltimore. She is the only child of Capt. Benjamin Dwight Greene, who was graduated from West Point, 1862, was appointed to the Engineer Corps, attained a Captaincy in 1877, and resigned in 1882.

Passed Asst. Engr. W. M. McFarland appears to have been distinguishing himself as a public speaker during the visit to England of the representatives of our Society of Naval Architects. The Americans were carried, with the other visitors, through the establishments of the ship-building firms of the Clyde and the Tyne. At the establishment of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., fourteen ships of war are either building or fitting out. These comprised two armor-clad battleships, of 14,800 and 12,200 tons respectively; two first-class armored cruisers, each of 9,600 tons and 20 knots speed; two fast protected cruisers of 4,500 tons each and a speed of 24 knots; two fast protected cruisers of 4,300 tons each, with a speed of 23½ knots; one fast protected cruiser of 4,250 tons and a speed of 21 knots; two armor-clads of 3,800 tons and 17 knots speed; three fast protected cruisers of 3,450 tons and 20 knots speed; one third-class cruiser of 2,800 tons and a speed of 18 knots; one training ship of 2,500 tons and a speed of 14 knots, and one torpedo boat destroyer of 300 tons, with a speed of 30 knots. The Americans were gratified to find that many of the labor-saving devices they saw were of Yankee invention.

It seems probable that Prince Henri will have to fight General Albertone, who is eager to avenge the insult to the Italian army contained in the Prince's strictures upon the Italian officers, including Albertone himself, who was accused of assisting with other Italian officers at a banquet given by the victors on the anniversary of the battle of Adowa, at which he proposed the health of the Emperor Menelek, to the great disgust of the Frenchmen present, one of whom told the General that he could not imagine a Frenchman drinking the health of the Emperor William. It was further stated that the Italian officers had so little confidence in their men that for fear of their deserting on the journey to the coast they asked for an Abyssinian escort, and that after General Albertone's departure, a musical box, which Menelek had sent to him for his amusement, was found to be missing. According to Prince Henri, this latter fact caused the Emperor Menelek to ask "Whether that sort of thing was a European custom?" In a letter to the Tribuna, General Albertone characterizes all these statements as being absolutely untrue, denying them seriatim and, circumstantially. The General states that he has officially applied to be relieved from active service in order that he may have complete liberty of action, and that he finds it difficult to believe that the letter published by the "Figaro" really emanated from Prince Henri of Orleans, being unworthy of a gentleman or even an honest man. The Prince has been given the lie direct by other Italian officers, and no doubt wishes by this time that he did not wield the pen of a ready writer.

A telegram from Shanghai states that Lieut. Heygate, navigating officer of H. M. cruiser *Algerine*, of the Chinese squadron, has committed suicide by shooting himself.

Under recent orders, Capt. J. D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art., instead of going to Alcatraz Island, Cal., will remain on duty at Fort Monroe, Va., in command of Battery B, of his regiment.

1st Lieut. G. F. Landers, 4th U. S. Art., on leave since June 18 last, is at Junction City, Kan., and is expected to join Capt. Chase's battery at Washington Barracks about Aug. 20.

Many veterans of the war are beginning to turn their faces towards Troy, N. Y., with a view to attend the reunion there of the Society of the Army of the Potomac on Aug. 20 and 21.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield has received many congratulations on his excellent contribution to history in the August "Century," entitled "Controversies in the War Department."

Lieut. C. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., after a pleasant tour of National Guard duty at Phoenix, Ariz., since Jan. 25, 1897, will join Capt. F. A. Robinson's Troop H at Fort Riley in a few days.

Gen. C. L. Kilburn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Kilburn, lately at Maplewood, N. H., leave there to go into Canada, visiting the Saugeny, Lake St. John's, etc., and in a few weeks will return to Germantown, Pa.

Post Chaplain J. E. Irish, U. S. A., who will be retired for age next week, Aug. 7, was appointed a little over five years ago, July 20, 1892. He has been for some time past at Madison, Wis., awaiting retirement.

Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Byrne, of Fort Thomas, Ky., are visiting Mrs. Byrne's parents, Col. and Mrs. Barnitz. Col. Barnitz and family are enjoying their beautiful summer home in Cleveland, Ohio, for a few months.

Lieuts. M. R. Peterson and W. E. Gleason, with Co. B, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 31, from a short tour in camp at Louisville, Ky., and left again Aug. 1 for target practice at the range on the Licking River.

Miss Marie Pates Cavanaugh, daughter of Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, is sojourning at Ocean Grove, N. J. Later she will go to Atlantic City. Capt. Cavanaugh and daughter are making Chester, Pa., their headquarters for the summer.

A sorrowing Burlington correspondent writes: "The Sunday evening concerts by the 3d Cavalry band at Fort Ethan Allen has been discontinued at the request of the ministers, who found a great falling off from church attendance. Alas! Alas!"

Dr. John H. Grant, Hospital Steward, U. S. A., retired, has been appointed one of the two milk inspectors of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., having been chosen through civil service examination. Dr. Grant is now located at 190 Triangle street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding Fort Ethan Allen, has, we note, a very encouraging way of announcing periodically in post orders the names, etc., of those soldiers who have been selected as orderlies during a given period and authorizing certain indulgences for them.

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., and the battalion of the regiment on duty at the exposition at Nashville, Tenn., and now rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., have received much praise for their services and for their excellent military bearing and conduct during the entire tour.

The engagement of Miss Emily Le Barbier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Le Barbier, of Pelham road, to Lieut. William Moore Crofton, 1st Inf., U. S. A., is announced. The wedding will take place in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament late in September or early in October.

The officers of the 21st U. S. Infantry which left Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 2, with Cos. E and F, on a practice march to Chester, Vt., there to encamp with Vermont troops, are: Capt. E. W. Stone and J. W. Duncan and Lieuts. A. L. Parmerter, C. Crawford, D. G. Spurgin and A. Springer, Jr.

Army officers lately in New York City are: Maj. W. P. Gould, Lieut. J. P. Ryan, Col. P. D. Vroom, Lieut. C. P. George, Col. D. L. Huntington, Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, Lieut. W. H. Morford, Grand Hotel; Col. M. M. Blunt, Col. A. Piper, Park Avenue; Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, Westminster; Lieut. W. D. Newbill, Murray Hill.

"The New York 'Sun' says, 'and so say we all of us': 'Capt. Sigbee of the Maine showed, by deliberately running his ship into a pier and freight scow, that he is just the man to command when strength of mind and nerve are needed to save human life. It was queer proof, but conclusive.' No such proof was required in the case of Capt. Sigbee, however.

Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., with his Troop F, left Fort Ethan Allen July 5, on a practice march to Portland, Me., where it will attend the New England Fair, Aug. 16 to 21, then march to Bangor and attend the Eastern Maine State Fair from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3, and then march back to Ethan Allen. This gives promise of a happy combination of hard professional work and social pleasure.

1st Lieut. Walter S. Howland, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, reported aboard the U. S. revenue cutter *Wadsworth* at Baltimore, Aug. 2. Mr. Howland succeeded as executive officer 1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, who is ill in the Providence Hospital, Washington. 2d Lieut. Richard O. Crisp left the *Wadsworth* Aug. 2 on thirty days' leave, which he will spend with his family at Martha's Vineyard.

Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Art., is at present commanding the regiment, there being no field officer present for duty with it. Col. R. T. Frank is on detached service commanding the Artillery School. Lieut. Col. J. B. Rawles is on leave until Sept. 14 next, at Rome, Mich. Maj. J. H. Calef is on leave until Nov. 9, and Maj. J. L. Tiernon is on duty at the Artillery School.

Capt. P. H. Ray and Lieut. W. P. Richardson, 8th U. S. Inf., left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., under orders from the Secretary of War, on Aug. 2, en route to Alaska, to make preparations for establishing a military post near Circle City, in the Yukon mining region, and adjacent to the Klondike country. They will spend the winter at Circle City, and will make reconnaissances to determine the best site for the post, and will investigate the character of the crowds in the Klondike country to ascertain whether there is danger of lawlessness, etc.

Capt. M. F. Waltz, 12th U. S. Inf., who is spending his vacation in New York, while bicycling in Central Park recently was maliciously interfered with by the driver of a horse and wagon. He caused the arrest of the driver, who was taken before Magistrate Hedges, who was about to fine him \$10 when Captain Waltz interfered. He said he thought the man had been punished enough, and as he was probably a poor man a fine might cause him serious inconvenience. He asked that the man be discharged. Magistrate Hedges then told the man that he ought to feel grateful to the Captain for his leniency, and discharged him.

Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., is a recent arrival at Fort McIntosh, Texas.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., on leave from Fort Myer, Va., is at Nantucket, Mass.

Capt. C. C. Cusick, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer at Olmsted Falls, Ohio.

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ward are at Siasconset, Mass., for the summer.

Lieut. W. H. Morford, 3d U. S. Inf., on leave, visited in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Maj. W. P. Hall, Asst. Adjt. Gen. U. S. A., of the A. G. O., is on a short visit to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Capt. R. P. Strong, 4th U. S. Art., of Fort McHenry, Md., is on a few weeks' visit to his home in Rhode Island.

Lieut. M. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., visiting at Charlottesville, Va., has had his leave extended eighteen days.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, U. S. N., has arrived at the training station, Newport, R. I., where he has been assigned to duty.

Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Washington, Md., and has become the "Poobah" of the post.

Lieut. C. W. Castle, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Sherman, Idaho, is visiting relatives at North street, St. Paul, Minn.

Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th U. S. Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., this week to spend until early in October on leave.

Maj. John S. Loud, 3d U. S. Cav., under recent orders, changes station from Fort Washakie, Wyo., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 3d U. S. Art., on leave, is visiting in Philadelphia, and from there goes next week to Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. L. H. Walker, 4th U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks' leave at Rehoboth, Del., with headquarters at the Douglass House.

Col. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, is on a short visit to friends at Bar Harbor, Me.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, 7th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Logan, Colo.

Capt. Thomas Cruise, U. S. A., and family, lately in Vienna, Austria, registered at the "Herald" office, Paris, France, on Aug. 2.

Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th U. S. Inf., lately in camp with South Carolina troops at Orangeburg, has rejoined at Fort McPherson.

Col. H. S. Hawkins, 20th U. S. Inf., commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School is spending the month of August on leave.

Lieut. G. W. Cole, 7th U. S. Cav., who is visiting at 1727 Waverly Place, St. Louis, has had his sick leave extended one month.

Lieut. J. H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav., is spending a pleasant season in camp with Illinois troops at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th U. S. Cav., A. D. C., to Major General Miles, visited friends in New York and at Governors Island this week.

Capt. A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Wadsworth, who is spending the month of August on leave, is visiting in Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Chas. S. Fowler, U. S. A., a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., will shortly leave there to enter upon college duty at Searcy, Ark.

Capt. W. E. Wilder, 4th U. S. Cav., on academic leave from the U. S. Military Academy, is visiting relatives at Willowbrook, Auburn, N. Y.

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., returned to Baltimore early in the week from a short tour of duty at Fort Washington, Md.

Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., leaves Fort Sheridan early next week for encampment until July 14 with the Illinois National Guard.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Wadsworth, is visiting at 120 East Lincoln avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Lieut. B. H. Wells, 2d U. S. Inf., arrived in Salt Lake City this week to report to Governor Tabor M. Wells for duty with the National Guard.

Capt. B. H. Cheever, 6th U. S. Cav., of Fort Myer, Va., is spending a few weeks' leave at Atlantic City, N. J., with quarters at Tudor Hall.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d U. S. Art., on leave for a few weeks past at Waterford, Conn., was expected to assume command of Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

A London dispatch of Aug. 3 states that Viscount Garnet Joseph Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, is seriously ill.

Gen. Count von Blumenthal, the only surviving commander of the German Army of 1870-71, completed, July 31, a term of seventy years' service.

Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st U. S. Art., on academic leave from West Point, is traveling abroad, with address care Low's Exchange, London, England.

Lieut. F. E. Harris, 1st U. S. Art., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting in New York City, with address the United Service Club.

Lieut. G. W. Van Dusen, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from St. Augustine, and family are at present at Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, Province Quebec, Canada.

The family of Rear Adml. M. Sicard, U. S. N., commanding the North Atlantic Station, were at Hotel Thorndyke, Conanicut, Newport, R. I., on Aug. 4.

Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d U. S. Cav., who will relinquish duty at Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, will join for duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., about the 1st of November.

Lieut. J. K. Miller, 8th U. S. Inf., is fortunate in his recent detail, commencing in September next, to college duty at Meadville, in his native State, Pennsylvania.

Col. V. E. Strolbrand, Superintendent of the Cayuga Lake Military Academy, at Aurora, N. Y., and Mrs. Strolbrand, and their two daughters, are visiting Mrs. Strolbrand's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Bishop, at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

The A. G. O. has issued a very handy list of the commanders of the Army since 1775, from Gen. Washington to General Miles, giving date and place of birth, period of command and date and place of death, except death in the cases of Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Miles.

The Interstate Drill Association at a recent meeting at San Antonio resolved that the hearty thanks of the San Antonio Interstate Drill Association be extended to the following: Gen. William Montrose Graham, Col. S. G. Whitside and all the officers of the regular Army who participated in the drill, and to the efficient and faithful judges of the contest, Lieuts. Slake, Grote and Whitworth.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

August 3, 1897.

The past week has seen the close of the artillery target practice season of 1897, and from this time to September 1, many of the officers will be granted leaves of absence, and the batteries will take up such drills as will be most useful. During the season the following ammunition has been fired from only four different kinds of guns:

	Shot.	Metal.	Powder.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
10-inch B. L. R.....	45	24,250	10,620
8-inch B. L. R.....	45	13,500	4,500
8-inch G. R.....	150	27,150	3,500
15-inch S. B.....	80	36,000	10,400
	320	100,900	29,020

It was expected that small arms practice would be held during August, but this has been postponed temporarily on account of the extreme danger to people living near the reservation on a line with the range.

The funeral of Joseph W. Black, late private, Battery G, 5th Artillery, who was accidentally drowned at the post on July 27, took place on July 29, at the National Cemetery, near Hampton. The brother of the deceased was present.

The following officers are absent from the post on leaves: Lieut. F. S. Harris, 1st Art., for one month; Lieut. G. W. Gatchell, 5th Art., one month; Lieut. K. Morton, 3d Art., until Aug. 31, and Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, 2d Art., until Sept. 1. 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art., instructor in the enlisted men's division of the artillery, left the post July 29 on one month's leave, and Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., Aug. 2.

The Artillery School baseball club won its second successive game from the Newport News team on July 31, the score being 9 to 1, in favor of the artillery. The Newport News team barely saved themselves a shutout by a badly-judged play of James, second baseman. This was one of the finest played games our boys have ever put up, but one fielding error having been made.

Work on the new hospital building and new post office is being rapidly pushed forward.

The Artillery School is to be supplied with a new photographic building in place of the old one near the officers' library.

FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula items from the "Bugler" are: Every one will learn with regret that Capt. Wm. D. Crosby, Asst. Surg., who has been stationed here during the past six years, has been assigned to a new station. His going away will not only be regretted by his old Army comrades, but by his fellow practitioners and the many friends he has made among the citizens of Missoula. It is not expected that Dr. Crosby, with his interesting family will leave for Fort Preble till late in the fall. Capt. C. L. Hodges, who during the past two years has been instructor at the Iowa State University, has rejoined. Capt. Hodges and family are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Burt till their quarters are ready for occupancy. The reception given in honor of Adj. and Mrs. Pardee and Capt. and Mrs. Hodges by the ladies on Friday evening eclipsed anything of a social event that has ever been given here. Those who received were Col. and Mrs. Burt, Adj. and Mrs. Pardee, Capt. and Mrs. Hodges. The society people of Missoula were out in large numbers, while all of the officers with their wives were out to do honor to the guests of the evening.

UTAH'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL JUBILEE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Of all the "Fiestas," "Jubilees," "Expositions," or festsicle gatherings, no matter how designated, to which we are growing accustomed, and to which the Army and Navy, by hook or by crook, are made to contribute, perhaps the most picturesque and interesting was the five-days' celebration just closed in this city. The present writer has a vivid recollection of the days when Fort Douglass, then "Camp" Douglass, was under the command of Col. Philip Regis de Trobriand, and when it was found necessary to keep the guns continually "frowning down" upon the city, when Colonel, then Capt. David S. Gordon made a sortie on the city jail and released one of his men from the Mormon police used to delight in "running in" soldiers, and when Chief Justice James B. McKean, for whom the G. A. R. post here is named, had his hands full in habeas-corpus "gentles," whose rights were being encroached upon. To have witnessed a parade, as was the case on yesterday, in which the survivors of the "Nauvoo Legion," the "Mormon Battalion," a regiment of U. S. Infantry, a troop of U. S. Cavalry, and the National Guard of Utah, marched together, with the common purpose of honoring the memory of the pioneers of Utah, Brigham Young being all but beatified or canonized during these functions, was certainly one of the strangest sights ever brought about in the whirligig of time.

The first day of this celebration was marked by the unveiling of a statue of Brigham Young, located at the intersection of the principal thoroughfares of the city, a national salute being fired by a militia battery at the moment of the unveiling, and on one of the subsequent days of the jubilee 10,000 school children, after parading the streets, bearing flowers, marched past this statue and deposited their garlands at its base! Columns could be written about the many novel features of this celebration: there were "floats" galore, symbolizing every phase of Utah's development, and which in respect to beauty of design and execution could be compared favorably with the works of art shown in New Orleans or St. Louis during their great carnivals; there were Indians in ghost dance and other scant attire, preceded by a martial brass band of their own kindmen from the Teller Institute at Grand Junction, Colo., and, speaking of bands, there was the greatest aggregation of rural wind-jammers ever brought together, above which towered the 24th Infantry band, which was the "cynosure" of all eyes during the innumerable occasions when the streets were being paraded. The preliminary announcements of the celebration vouched that President McKinley would be in attendance; later it was announced that public business would interfere with his being present. To overcome this disappointment that other stellar attraction, the Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan was secured, and it may be truly said that "the boy orator of the Platte" shared the honors with the late Mr. B. Young, in fact, at the unveiling of the monument to the great departed, Mr. Bryan being seated on the speakers' stand, but taking no part in that feature of the celebration, there were such cries of "Bryan," "Bryan," as would have led to the conclusion that it was a meeting to denounce the "crime of 1873."

In the final parade on the 24th, which was witnessed

by nearly 100,000 spectators, to accommodate whom numerous tribunals had been erected, the military had the post of honor, following immediately behind the grand marshal, who was no less a personage than the U. S. Marshal of Utah, and the "Director General," whose right to the position none could question, as he was Mr. Brigham Young, eldest surviving son of the great prophet. Col. J. Ford Kent, 24th Inf., and staff, rode at the head of that regiment, which was followed by Troop F, 9th Cav. Behind the regulars came the National Guard of Utah, at whose head, upon a really spirited animal, who gave a continuous performance of "curvetting," rode the Governor of the State, Hon. Heber M. Wells. Though not presenting a very numerous front, the National Guard of Utah turned out all sorts of organizations. There was infantry, artillery, cavalry, a signal corps, consisting of three sergeants on bicycles, and a hospital corps of six men and two litters. The National Guard, in the opinion of the spectators, outshone the regulars, because the Adjutant General and the Brigadier General and their respective staffs appeared in full dress, the regulars being in fatigue uniform. Of course it never occurred to them, as a possible solution, that the troop of cavalry, stationed at Fort Duchesne was in attendance in a sub rosa sort of way, having put in to Salt Lake City, while on a practice march during which dress coats are of about as much use as holes in a drum, or that the official recognition of the powers at Washington had not been accorded the affair. In spite of all this persiflage, the fact should be recorded that the representatives of the service were given the warmest greetings, all along the line of march, notably the troopers, who, upon the preceding afternoon had given the visitors an exhibition drill at Fort Douglass, which concluded with a Cossack show, and which set the local papers upon their mettle in endeavoring to do the subject justice.

The city was gorgeously decorated in colors selected for the event, while thousands of incandescent lights were added to the usual illuminating facilities at night, and on the closing evening there was a most creditable and costly exhibition of fireworks, monster set pieces depicting the men and events commemorated were set off, and the jubilee closed in a real sea of fire.

C.B.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 31, 1897.

Maj. J. Arnold Augur and family leave the first of the week for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he has a four years' detail as instructor of mathematics at the Cavalry and Infantry School. Their friends here will miss them, but congratulate them on their new and delightful station.

Lieut. J. H. Duval, who was recently ordered East to attend the National Encampment at Philadelphia, is now on leave at Washington.

Lieut. E. B. Winans, 5th Cav., has been ordered to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for temporary duty. As he is so near his promotion it is not likely that he will return to Bliss. Mrs. Winans and little daughter leave to-day for several months' visit with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Auman, 13th Inf., at Fort Niagara. On the completion of Lieut. Winan's duty at Fort McIntosh he will join Mrs. Winans at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

During a very hard storm last week lightning struck a shed just back of Lieut. Griffith's quarters, demolishing it.

Mrs. Nathaniel McClure and daughter, Miss Ella, returned to the post yesterday after several months spent visiting friends and relatives in New York and Kentucky.

Yesterday was pay day at the post and the men are feeling rather jolly over the fact, as this post was one of those that was not paid off last month, owing to the lack of funds.

Dress parade in the evenings has been omitted lately on account of the myriads of gnats that come out in the evenings, making it almost impossible for the men to resist raising their hands to brush away the insects, and those who maintained a stoic indifference hardly knew their own faces the next day from the swellings caused by the bite of the gnats.

An impromptu hop was given Thursday of last week, only the post people being invited.

To-day being the last of the month, muster and inspection are the order of the day.

LIEUT. MICHAEL MOORE, U. S. A.

That worthy and esteemed veteran of veterans, Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired, died of old age at his residence in Brooklyn, at 8:45 a. m., on Aug. 3, 1897. The old gentleman had been vigorous and active until a few years ago, when his great age brought on the accompanying enfeeblements, although his mind was clear and unclouded to the last. Lieut. Moore was born in New York on Independence Day, July 4, 1800. He came naturally by his desire for military life, as his father was a member of the revolutionary army and took part in the memorable surprise of the Hessians at Trenton. Walking from New York to Albany, he enlisted there as a musician of the 13th U. S. Infantry, on the 30th of April, 1812. When the war broke out his regiment participated in the assault and capture of Fort George, Upper Canada, May 27, 1813. He served in the battle of Stony Creek in June of the same year and embarked the following October in Commo. Chauncey's squadron bound for Sacketts Harbor. He was connected with the army of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson in its movements down the St. Lawrence and witnessed the fiasco which Commo. Wilkinson was responsible for in his attempt to capture Montreal. During the last year of the war young Moore served in many of the battles of the Northwest and fought in the defense of Sacketts Harbor. He took his discharge May 1, 1817, but enlisted again Feb. 4, 1819, as a musician of Co. A, 2d U. S. Infantry, a regiment commanded by Col. Hugh Brady. In 1821 the regiment was detailed to Sault Ste. Marie, and in 1826 he was a member of Gov. Cass's expedition for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace with the Indians. He took part in the Black Hawk war and five years later in the conflict with the Seminoles in Florida. After three years of service in Florida his term expired and he again received honorable discharge. Still desiring to lead a military life, he remained in the Army and was stationed at the Governors Island recruiting depot in 1841. There he remained until January, 1869, when he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of infantry in recognition of his long, faithful and honorable service and was placed on the retired list Dec. 15, 1870. Lieut. Moore was one of the original members of the Military Society of the War of

1812 and an honorary member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He would have celebrated the sixty-third anniversary of his wedding next September had he lived. The couple celebrated their golden wedding eight years ago. He leaves a widow, to whom he was married nearly sixty-three years ago, one son and several daughters. The funeral took place with military honors, Aug. 5, interment being in Greenwood Cemetery. This is but a brief history of one who has deserved well of his country, as one of the highest examples of devotion, in his sphere, to the flag of his country which we can call to mind.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

July 25, 1897.

Troop F, 9th Cavalry, will leave on the morning of July 27 for Fort Duchesne. They will make the trip of 225 miles by marching. They will proceed without haste and expect to reach home in about ten days.

Troop F, 9th Cavalry, from Fort Duchesne, were present during the ceremonies attending the jubilee celebration at Salt Lake and took part in the ceremonies. The troop marched from Fort Duchesne and arrived about the 19th and camped at the post. Every morning the 24th Infantry band was in the city, being the leading band in the parades. In the evening they were also present. Every day the majority of the post people went to the city to see the parades. On the morning of the 24th—Pioneer Day—the greatest parade of the whole jubilee occurred. At 11 o'clock the parade started at the head of Main street and marched through block after block under a canopy of flags and bunting. The first band in the procession was the 24th Infantry band, and as it passed through the crowds it received an ovation.

Lieuts. Cavanaugh and Pritchard were with Capt. Wright and his troop and were warmly welcomed by their many friends in Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Lieut. Cabannis has returned after a very pleasant trip to Minneapolis. She was accompanied by Miss Leonora Patterson, who will spend a few weeks in the city.

The Rev. Mr. J. Y. Mitchell has been visiting at Capt. Crane's.

Mrs. Carey and daughter have been visiting with Mrs. Capt. Leavell. They left last week for their home in Minneapolis.

Lieut. McMaster is in Fort Huachuca, Ariz., with the board of engineers there.

Mrs. Augustin, mother of Lieut. Augustin, and also his sister are visiting the Lieutenant from New Orleans.

Miss Wright, niece of Capt. Wright, of the 9th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Duchesne, was visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Brett.

Last week a special regimental parade was given so that the delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress could witness it.

Sergt. Maj. Abbott, of the 24th Infantry, has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant. Sergt. Abbott enlisted in the Army on July 29, 1881, and has served with the 24th Infantry since that time. His successor, Benjamin W. Brown, is the hero of several desperate encounters. He was a member of the gallant band of men who escorted Paymr. Wham at the time he was robbed of such a large sum of money in Arizona a few years ago. Brown made a desperate fight, even after being badly wounded twice. He was left for dead, but owing to his strong constitution pulled through. He was awarded a medal of honor for this act of bravery. He has also been badly wounded by Indians and carries one bullet in his body to this day. He has served seventeen years and four months and well deserves the office of Sergeant Major.

A new bath house has been built in the post for the use of enlisted men. It is a nice brick structure and will soon be ready for use.

About the latter part of August one of the battalions will make a practice march to Strawberry Valley, Utah, a distance of seventy miles.

SOLDIERS' CHORUS FROM FAUST.

July 31, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

I see by my copy of the "Journal," delivered to-day, that they have been giving Captain Richards, of the 16th Infantry, a "send off" at Fort Sherman, on his departure for Chicago as A. D. C. to the Commanding General of that division. In the account, it states, after mentioning, that his company made him a present of a "punch bowl" and the officers of a "loving cup," that the band played the "Soldiers' Chorus from Faust." Now, in my younger service days, we used to sing the following to that chorus:

Oh! no, we'll never get drunk any more!
Oh! no, we'll never get drunk any more.
Drunk last night, and drunk the night before;
We'll never get drunk, we'll never get drunk,
We'll never get drunk any more!
Now what I want to know is, was the band leader casting any "insinuations" in his selection?
"CURIOSITY."

GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

In the "Journal" space was given to the following remarkable statement by a correspondent: "A large majority of the great soldiers who have made immortal the military history of this country, and who have controlled and directed the destinies of its armies, never saw West Point." Out of the list of the greatest Generals of the Civil War period, almost every one (Logan, Sickles, Sigel, McClelland and Butler excepted) came from the Military Academy at West Point. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Sumner, Hancock, Humphreys, Stoneman, Heintzelman, Sedgwick, Howard, Ord, Burnside, Slocum, McPherson, Weitzel, A. McD. McCook, Schofield, and several others, were West Point officers, and so also were most of the greatest commanders of the Confederate forces. The Norfolk correspondent is totally wrong, and the exact reverse of his statement is history.

SUBSCRIBER.

We published an article last week correcting the statement here referred to. "Subscriber" is in error in including General Sumner among the graduates of the Military Academy. He was appointed from civil life in 1819 as 2d Lieutenant, 2d Infantry, but he was a soldier, every inch of him.—Editor.

There were ninety-three warships under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of the quarter closing June 30 last; and of this number seventy-nine, of 214,175 tons' displacement, were in private yards, while only fourteen, of 133,020 tons' displacement, were being built in royal dockyards. It should be stated that of the seventy-nine ships building in private yards, thirty-three, of 84,800 tons' displacement, were for foreign orders.

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

W. D. A. G. O., JULY 26, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., recorded in the A. G.'s O. during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1897.

Transfers.

Cavalry Arm.

2d Lieut. Thomas Corcoran, from the 7th Cav., to the 9th Cavalry, July 23, 1897, vice King, transferred to the 7th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Edward L. King, from the 9th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry, July 23, 1897, vice Corcoran, transferred to the 9th Cavalry.

Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, from the 3d Artillery to the 1st Artillery, July 24, 1897, vice Hains, transferred to the 3d Artillery.

1st Lieut. John P. Hains, from the 1st Artillery to the 3d Artillery, July 24, 1897, vice Benton, transferred to the 1st Artillery.

Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Peter Murray, from the 5th Infantry to the 21st Infantry, July 21, 1897, vice Butts, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Edmund L. Butts, from the 21st Infantry to the 5th Infantry, July 21, 1897, vice Murray, transferred to the 21st Infantry.

Casualty.

Col. Philip R. De Trobriand (retired) died July 15, 1897, at Bayport, Long Island, N. Y.

SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, AUG. 4, 1897, DEPT. EAST.

The Department Infantry Competition, including preliminary practice, will take place at Fort Niagara, N. Y., commencing Sept. 6, 1897, and will be conducted, under the supervision of the post commander, by Capt. William Auman, 13th Inf.

Post commanders will cause the names of competitors to be forwarded at a sufficiently early date to reach these headquarters not later than Aug. 25, and their descriptive lists to reach Fort Niagara not later than September 3.

Competitors will report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Niagara, not later than Sept. 4, and will be provided with dress and undress uniforms, service rifle, equipments, blankets, pillow case and mattress cover.

The Inspector of Small Arms Practice will visit Fort Niagara, N. Y., on public business in connection with the department competition, at such times as may be necessary during or preceding the competition, returning on the completion of such business to his proper station.

The department cavalry competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, Ill., at which post competitors will be directed to report on Sept. 21.

W. D. A. G. O., AUG. 2, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the A. G.'s O. during the week ending Saturday, July 31, 1897.

[The promotions and assignments will be found in the "Army and Navy Journal" of July 31, page 891.]

Casualty.

Major James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, died July 31, 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. O. 14, JULY 28, 1897, DEPT. MO.

The Department of Missouri rifle competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, beginning Sept. 17, and will be conducted by Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., Aide-de-Camp. The cavalry competition for the Departments of the East and Missouri will also be held at Fort Sheridan, Sept. 27 and following. Officers and men for duty on the range and the necessary mounts, material and supplies will be furnished by the post, so far as is practicable. Competitors will be selected and their names reported to these headquarters not later than Aug. 20. The infantry competitors will report Sept. 13; the cavalry competitors, Sept. 21.

G. O. 11, JULY 27, 1897, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Announces that the annual department infantry competition will take place at Fort Keogh, Mont., commencing Sept. 13 next, and gives the usual instructions.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Dallas Bache, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A. (S. O. 72, D. P., July 21.)

1. The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of July 31, 1897, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., Fort Wingate, N. M., and Fort Logan, Col., and troops at target range, Colorado Springs, in person. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., Forts Douglas, Utah, and Apache and Whipple Barracks, A. T. By Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., Forts Bayard, N. M., and Grant and Huachuca and camp at San Carlos, A. T. (S. O. 57, D. C., July 22.)

Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will proceed from Portland, Ore., to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and return, on Aug. 2, 1897, for payment of clerks and messengers at these headquarters. (S. O. 108, D. C., July 26.)

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payments due July 31, 1897: Lieut. Col. Frank M. Cox, Deputy Paymr. Gen., at Forts Canby and Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymr., at Vancouver Barracks and Fort Spokane, Wash., and Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 108, D. C., July 26.)

Payments of troops in the Department of Texas on the muster of July 31, 1897, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. By Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Tex. (S. O. 84, D. T., July 28.)

Commy. Sergt. Max Wienberger will proceed to Fort Washington, Md. (Fort Schuyler, July 29.)

1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Camp Eagle Pass to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for temporary duty in the field with troops on the target range. (S. O. 85, D. T., July 29.)

The C. O., Fort McIntosh will send Acting Hospital Steward William Peake to report to the commanding officer Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty at that post. (S. O. 85, D. T., July 29.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., take charge of the office of Lieut. Col. William H. Nash, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub., in that city, and perform the duties thereof during the absence of Lieut. Col. Nash on leave. Maj. Osgood will retain station at Boston while on the duty assigned him, and, upon the return of Lieut.

Col. Nash to duty, will comply with his orders to proceed to Denver, Col. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will make two visits to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., at such times as may be necessary to witness the firing tests of the first 12-inch mortar carriage, Model 1896, and of the first 10-inch disappearing carriage, L. F. Model of 1896, made by the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon the arrival of Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo., is granted Lieut. Col. William H. Nash, Asst. Commy. Gen. of Sub. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

Acting Hospital Steward Michael Lynch, Hospital Corps, now with his command at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, having satisfactorily explained that his true name is Robert Lynch McEnroe, will be borne under the latter name on all rolls. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about Aug. 20, 1897, is granted Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Robert Poole & Son Co., Woodberry, Baltimore, Md., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 12-inch spring return mortar carriages, and, upon the completion thereof, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

Capt. William F. Carter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Washington and will return to Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 178, D. E., July 31.)

Acting Hospital Steward John G. Abele, now at Boise Barracks, Idaho, is designated for duty with detachment to establish new post in Alaska, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to sail with the party leaving that city Aug. 5, 1897. (S. O. 109, D. C., July 27.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding fifteen visits, between Aug. 1 and Oct. 31, 1897, to the works of the American Steel Casting Co., Thurlow, Pa., and the works of the Penn Steel Casting Company, Chester, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of material under manufacture at those points for 10-inch disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., Aug. 2.)

Col. James G. C. Lee, Asst. Q. M. Gen., will visit Fort Sheridan, Ill., on or about Aug. 5, and Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich., on or about Aug. 15, 1897, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the Quartermaster's Department at the posts named. (H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

Maj. T. E. Wilcox, Surg., is authorized to proceed to New York in answer to a subpoena. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 2.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 8, S. O. 173, A. G. O., July 27, 1897, Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 1st Cav., promoted from Major, 3d Cavalry, is relieved from further duty at Fort Ethan Allen. (S. O. 69, Fort Ethan Allen, July 31.)

Lieut. Col. L. T. Morris, 1st Cav., is relieved from further duty at post. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 31.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Sergt. Maj. Charles C. McVean, 2d Cav., (appointed July 29, 1897, from Sergeant, Troop D, 2d Cavalry), now at Fort Riley, Kan., will be sent to Fort Wingate, N. M. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, 2d Cav., at his own request, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Arizona Territory, and will join his troop on or before Aug. 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 3d Cav., is relieved as professor of military science and tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., to take effect Sept. 21, and will join his troop. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 3d Cav., will distribute pay on muster rolls. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 28.)

Additional 2d Lieuts. S. M. Milliken and J. C. Raymond, 3d Cav., have been assigned to Troop G, 3d Cavalry.

Maj. Henry Jackson, 3d Cav., is relieved from recruiting duty at Boston, Mass., to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, or upon the arrival of his successor, and will join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Troop F, 3d Cavalry, under command of Capt. George A. Dodd, will leave Fort Ethan Allen on Aug. 5, and make a practice march to Portland, Me., thence to Bangor, Me., and return to this post by marching. During practice march Troop F will attend the New England Fair at Portland, Me., from Aug. 16 to 21, and the Eastern Maine State Fair at Bangor, Me., from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 29.)

The commanding officer, Quartermaster, Adjutant, Sergeant, Major, one clerk, band and Troops C, E and G, 3d Cavalry, will leave Fort Ethan Allen the 3d of August for a practice march to Chester, Vt., encampment with the Vermont National Guard, and return to this post. The command will be rationed for 20 days and equipped for field service. Each troop will have 40 enlisted present. Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., with a hospital corps' detail, will accompany the command. (S. O. 66, Fort Ethan Allen, July 28.)

1st Lieut. Alfred C. Merillat, 3d Cav., with a detachment, will proceed to Essex Junction, Vt., for the purpose of guarding the public money. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 28.)

The site for the proposed post exchange and the use of old buildings for its construction having been approved, a board of officers to consist of the four (4) Captains of cavalry and Quartermaster, will meet to determine the method of procedure, plan of building, etc., they are willing to expend from troop funds for its erection. (Fort Ethan Allen, July 28.)

During absence of troops from Fort Ethan Allen, in present month, 1st Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 3d Cav., will remain at post and temporarily perform the duties of Commissary, Quartermaster, Ordnance and Recruiting Officer. 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., is relieved as range officer at post. 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav., is designated as the officer to distribute the pay for the period ending July 31, 1897. 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade, 3d Cav., with a detachment, will proceed, Aug. 4, to Essex Junction, Vt., for the purpose of guarding the public money. (Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., vice 1st Lieut. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 10th Inf., relieved. (S. O. 138, D. M., July 31.)

4th CAVALRY.—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

2d Lieut. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M., appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., during the trial of Pvt. Louis J. Dumoulin, Troop F, 4th Cav., and will act as counsel for said prisoner. (S. O. 110, D. C., July 28.)

5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Bliss to Fort McIntosh, Tex., for temporary duty with Troop B, 5th Cav. (S. O. 83, D. T., July 26.)

6th CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. John A. Harman, 6th Cav., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of command. 2d Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav., is appointed Camp Adjutant. (Camp 6th Cavalry, at Colquinn's Run, Va., July 27.)

7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., and will report in person for duty accordingly, vice 1st Lieut. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf., relieved, and will join his company. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. George W. Cole, 7th Cav., is further extended one month, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

8th CAVALRY.—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 7, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

To enable him to prepare for the competitions in small arms firing to be held in the Department of Platte, 1st Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, 9th Cav., Inspector Small Arms Practice, now at Fort Robinson, Neb., is relieved from the further operation of par. 1, S. O. 67, C. S., Department Platte, and will return to Omaha, Neb., his proper station. (S. O. 72, D. P., July 21.)

1st Lieut. Alex. W. Perry, 9th Cav., Aid, will proceed from Omaha to Fort Robinson, Neb., and will there join the Commanding General of the Department, whom he will accompany to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for the annual inspection of that post. (S. O. 72, D. P., July 21.)

Leave to take effect on the completion of the transfer of Quartermaster's property and funds for which he is accountable, to Oct. 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Jackson, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav. (Fort Robinson, Neb.), will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for temporary duty. (S. O. 73, D. P., July 26.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 170, July 23, 1897, H. Q. A., transferring 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, from Light Battery E to Battery D, 1st Artillery, and 1st Lieut. William L. Kenly, from Battery D to Light Battery E of that regiment, is so amended as to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, on which date Lieut. Kenly will join the battery to which he is transferred. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

Additional 2d Lieuts. B. C. Gilbert and W. S. Overton, Jr., 1st Art., are assigned to Batteries A and G, respectively. (St. Francis Barracks, July 23.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., is detailed temporarily officer in charge of prisoners. (Fort Columbus, July 29.)

Corp. G. Ellis, Co. C, 1st Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. E. C. England appointed Corporal.

A St. Augustine dispatch says: "Gustave Romburg, 1st Art. band, was drowned Aug. 1, while bathing at South Beach. He was out some distance when he sank, calling for help. Robert S. Wyllie, a member of the band, went to his assistance, and was nearly drowned in his struggles with Romburg. He was brought ashore in an unconscious condition. The drowned man was a Swede, 26 years old, and of fine physique."

2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, July 30.)

Pvt. Eugene Sullivan, Co. G, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Sergt. D. McGrath, Co. D, 2d Art., and guard will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Adams, Aug. 1.)

The foot batteries, band and Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, will participate in the land parade in Newport, R. I., Aug. 4. (Fort Adams, Aug. 2.)

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Aug. 1.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, July 30.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., is relieved from further duty at the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

2d Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th Art., is appointed Post Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer. (Fort Washington, July 31.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., is appointed Adjutant and Recording Officer. (Fort Wadsworth, July 30.)

The funeral of Pvt. Joseph W. Black, Battery G, 5th Art., took place July 28, at Fort Monroe, with military honors.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William P. Duval, 5th Art. (S. O. 79, D. E., Aug. 2.)

Lance Corp. O. Patton, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Capt. O. E. Wood, Battery C, 5th Art., under date of July 16, in orders says: "1st Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds having been appointed Commissary Sergeant, the Battery Commander desires to place on record his appreciation of Sergt. Edmunds' valuable services. He has served in this battery since 1885, as private, Corporal, Sergeant, 1st Sergeant, and has filled each and every position with rare intelligence that does credit to his soldierly instincts. With unusual dignity and firmness of character he has displayed an executive ability and a loyalty to duty that may well serve as an example to every man in the battery. Always maintaining a strict impartiality, and possessing a temper under perfect control, he has shown a gentleness of manner that has endeared him to every man who has served with him. The love and esteem of every officer and enlisted man of the battery goes with him to his new field of duty."

1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the expiration of his graduating leave from the U. S. Military Academy, Sept. 30, 1897, is granted Additional 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Johnston, 1st Inf. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George A. Detchemendy, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1897, is granted Capt. John K. Waring, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont. (S. O. 97, D. D., July 27.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont., to take effect on the return from leave of 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf. (S. O. 99, D. D., July 30.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1897, is granted Capt. Charles Keller, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 30,

1897, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 96, D. D., July 23.)
Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 10, 1897, is granted Capt. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf. (H. Q. A., July 31.)
Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Omar Bundy, Q. M., 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 96, D. D., July 30.)

4th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Leave for four days to take effect about July 26, is granted 1st Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th U. S. Inf. (S. O. 57, D. C., July 22.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Maj. Miner, 6th Inf., and battalion will return to Fort Thomas July 30. (Camp Taylor, Nashville, July 27.)
Sergt. P. M. Cochran, Co. G, 6th Inf., will return to Fort Thomas. (Columbus Barracks, July 29.)
Surg. C. Coisler, Co. F, 6th Inf., is detailed for duty with Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., until the expiration of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. (Camp Taylor, Nashville, July 30.)
Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. D. W. Ryther, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 1.)
2d Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. D. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 1.)
Corp. Theo. Junison has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. Labadie appointed Corporal in Co. E, 6th Inf.

7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

Leave for three months, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty days, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., to take effect Sept. 21, 1897, vice 1st Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 3d Cav., who is relieved as of that date, will proceed to join his troop. Lieut. Miller will report at the college Sept. 1, 1897. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Pvt. Fred B. Urmann, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, was drowned Aug. 1, in Lake Ontario, near Sacket Harbor. He was 27 years of age. Urmann had dared Carl Haas, another soldier, to swim a distance of five miles. They started, and Urmann was drowned fifty feet from the finish point. Haas was rescued in an exhausted condition.

12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Upon his own request Sergt. John R. Dixon, Co. C, 12th Inf., was on Aug. 1, reduced to the grade of private.

13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Co. B, 13th Inf., under command of Capt. B. H. Gilman, will proceed July 30 to Sea Girt, N. J., for target practice. (Fort Columbus, July 29.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Gose, 13th Inf., is detailed temporarily, Post Adjutant. (Fort Columbus, July 29.)
1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., is designated to distribute pay on July muster. (Fort Niagara, July 30, 1897.)

2d Lieut. W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., is appointed Post Treasurer and in charge of Post Exchange. (Fort Porter, July 31.)

Sergt. W. R. McManes, Co. F, 13th Inf., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. Sergt. I. Arnesen, Co. F, is detailed sergeant overseer. (Fort Columbus, July 31.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his return from duty at Sea Girt, N. J., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf. (S. O. 179, D. E., Aug. 2.)

2d Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 13th Inf., now on temporary duty at Fort Porter, will proceed to Fort Niagara, and report to the post commander for duty. (S. O. 179, D. E., Aug. 2.)

16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. E. M. Coates, 16th Inf., is extended ten days. (S. O. 110, D. C., July 28.)

17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. W. C. Wren, Adj., 17th Inf. (Columbus Barracks, July 31.)

The detail of Capt. William A. Mann, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Missouri from July 4 to Aug. 22, 1897, is extended to Sept. 10, 1897. (H. Q. A., Aug. 2.)

19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

During the absence of Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., on detail service with the Massachusetts Militia, Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, 19th Inf., will take command of the 2d Battalion, 21st Infantry. (Plattsburg Barracks, Aug. 1.)

20th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Sergt. Emery, Co. H, 20th Inf., retired Aug. 1, after nearly thirty-one years' service. Sergt. Emery was promoted Sergeant by Capt. Sharp last fall, and applied to be retired, but the Assistant Secretary of War declined to retire him on the ground that he was appointed a non-commissioned officer only a short time before his application was made for such retirement. The Sergeant thereupon concluded to remain in the service until such time as he would be eligible or the order made by Doe repeated. This has been done.—K. C. Times.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Adj., 20th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 137, D. M., July 29.)

Cos. D and F, 20th Inf., with band, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, are to participate, Aug. 10, in the ceremonies at Springfield, Mo., in connection with the anniversary of the battle of Willon's Creek.

21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., is detailed President of Post Exchange Council. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 28.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., is temporarily attached to Co. G, vice 2d Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, who is attached to Co. F, for duty during practice march to Chester, Vt. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 31.)

Cos. E (Duncan) and F (Stone), 21st Inf., will make a practice march to Chester, Vt., starting Aug. 2, and attend the encampment of Vermont troops from Aug. 9 to 14, returning to post by march. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 31.)

The band, 21st Infantry, will proceed four days a week to Bluff Point, N. Y., during August. (Plattsburg Barracks, July 31.)

22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

1st Lieut. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., July 31.)

The following promotion and appointment are made in Co. C, 22d Inf., July 27; Corp. William Daley, to be Sergeant, vice Brown, reduced. Pvt. Frederick Arnold, to be Corporal, vice Daley, promoted.

24th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB F. KENT.

So much of par. 10, S. O. 117, May 20, 1897, H. Q. A., as directed 1st Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 24th Inf., to remain with the 17th Inf., until July 23, 1897, is amended so as to direct him to remain with that regiment until the expiration of the present target season. (H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. James O. Green, 25th Inf., will report in person to Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for examination. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Col. Frank, 1st Art., commanding Artillery School at Fort Monroe, directs in G. O. 39, July 31, that small arm target practice will begin at Fort Monroe on Aug. 2, 1897, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, from 4.30 p. m. until 6.00 p. m., until completed. Batteries will be formed at the regular drill call. Two batteries will be detailed at a time for this exercise, each firing on alternate days; the battery not firing will do the marking and furnish the men for displaying danger signals and taking such other precautions as may be necessary to guard against accident. Boat exercise will take place daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), at the afternoon drill hour, under command of Sergt. William Grimshaw, Battery B, 3d Art., each battery commander selecting from those designated two men for each drill until all are well drilled. The following named officers will, until further orders, compose the Post Exchange Council; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. John D. C. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list:

Sergt. Frederick Graf, Ord. Detach., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.;
Corp. Charles Strauss, Co. E, Battn. of Engrs., West Point, N. Y.;
Chief Musician James H. Thomas, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.;
Sergt. Allen Briggs, Troop H, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.;
Sergt. John McKiernan, Co. D, 19th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.;
Sergt. George H. Emery, Co. H, 20th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.;
Trumpeter Silas Jones, Troop H, 10th Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.;
Pvt. Daniel O'Grady, Co. D, 17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio;
Pvt. Kneeland Hills, Co. G, 17th Inf., Fort Columbus, N. Y.;
Pvt. Rae Finley, Co. F, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., July 27.)
The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Martin Doolan, Co. B, Battalion of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y.; Sergt. William Whinder, Ord. Detach., Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Sergt. George Kreissig, Co. C, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Sergt. Frank W. Eaton, Co. H, 19th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.; Pvt. James Jackson, Troop A, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (H. Q. A., Aug. 3.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward S. Walton, 18th Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 84, D. T., July 28.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. W. Everett, Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen, C. Deems and L. G. Berry. (Fort McHenry, July 31.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., on Aug. 6. Detail: Capt. Geo. Mitchell, John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, Hamilton Rowan, Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Moses G. Zalinski, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 180, D. E., Aug. 3.)

At Fort Niagara, Aug. 6. Detail: Capt. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, John S. Bishop, 1st Lieut. Henry D. Styer, 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, Paul B. Malone, Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Abraham P. Buffington, 13th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 180, D. E., Aug. 3.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 2. Detail: Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art.; Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 87, D. T., July 31.)

At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Aug. 4. Detail: Col. Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Dept.; Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Elmer Lindsey, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton S. Hawkins, 4th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward D. Anderson, 4th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 99, D. D., July 30.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surg.; Capt. John G. Leefe, 19th Inf.; Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg.; Capt. William P. Evans, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following named officers are relieved from recruiting duty at the stations indicated, to take effect Oct. 1, 1897, or upon the arrival of their successors: 1st Lieut. John D. L. Hartman, 1st Cav., Albany, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., St. Paul, Minn.; Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 7th Cav., Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. George H. Evans, 10th Cav., Pittsburg, Pa.; Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf., New York City; Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, 11th Inf., Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. Leon A. Matile, 14th Inf., Cleveland, Ohio; Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf., Chicago, Ill.; Capt. William T. Wood, 18th Inf., Louisville, Ky.; Capt. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf., Milwaukee, Wis.; Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. James C. Ord, 25th Inf., Nashville, Tenn. (H. Q. A., July 29.)

So much of the sentence in the case of Cadet Jesse C. Nicholls, second class, U. S. M. A., published in Special Orders, No. 222½, H. Q. A. G. O. Sept. 21, 1896, as shall remain unexecuted on Aug. 28, 1897, is remitted. (H. Q. A., July 30.)

CIRCULAR AUG. 2, 1897, W. D. A. G. O.

The Acting Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following for the information and guidance of regimental commanders:

It appears from the records of this office that a number of companies have not sufficient officers for duty, while others of the same regiment have their full quota, and in some instances, officers present with the regiment remain assigned to skeleton companies whose services are needed with companies manned. As regimental commanders are best acquainted with the interests and equities of the service in their regiments, it is expected and required that they bring promptly to the attention of the proper authorities such cases as appear to need action, whether the regiment is serving together or not. SAM'L BRECK, A. A. G.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Fort Thomas rifle range as Camp Medical Officer. (Fort Thomas, Aug. 2.)

1st Lieut. A. C. Merillat, 3d Cav., will remain at post during absence of troops. (Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., will distribute pay on July muster. (Fort Ethan Allen, Aug. 3.)

Leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav. (S. O. 88, D. T., Aug. 2.)

Band and Troop E, 6th Cav., will proceed August 3 to Aqueduct Bridge, meet remains of the late Maj. James F. Gregory, Corps of Engineers, and escort them to the Arlington National Cemetery for interment. (Fort Myer, Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. H. H. Benham, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty as Adjutant of the regiment, under the operation of par. 234, A. R., having completed four years' service as Quartermaster and Adjutant. (2d Inf., July 29.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., as Quartermaster of the regiment, is accepted. 1st Lieut. Julius A. Penn, 2d Inf., is appointed Adjutant of the regiment. 1st Lieut. Harry E. Wilkins, 2d Inf., is appointed Quartermaster of the regiment. (2d Infantry, July 30.)

2d Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., is relieved as Assistant to Exchange Officer. (Madison B's, Aug. 4.)

1st Lieut. William G. Elliot, 12th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods and supplies, and to inspect beef cattle for issue to Indians at the Rosebud Agency, S. D., during the current fiscal year. (S. O. D. P., July 30.)

Capt. C. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., is granted seven days leave. (Columbus B's, Aug. 1.)

1st Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, Q. M., 17th Inf., will perform temporarily duties of Adjutant. (Columbus B's, Aug. 1.)

Leave for six months, to take effect when relieved from his present duty in connection with Indians, is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

2d Lieut. James A. Moss, 25th Inf., and the detachment under his command now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will return to their station, Fort Missoula, Mont. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, 6th Cav. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Maj. James W. Pope, Q. M., in addition to the duties assigned him in par. 10, S. O. 150, June 29, 1897, H. Q. A., will report to the C. O. in charge of the improvement and protection of the Yellowstone National Park, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty pertaining to the repair and maintenance of existing roads and bridges, and improvement and protection of said park. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect upon the completion of the duties assigned him in par. 5, S. O. 140, June 17, 1897, H. Q. A., is granted Col. J. C. Bates, 2d Inf. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

So much of par. 4, S. O. No. 152, July 1, 1897, H. Q. A., as directs Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg., to report for duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., upon being relieved at Fort Hamilton, by Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg., is revoked; and Capt. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Neb., and will report at Fort Keogh, Mont., for duty. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Additional 2d Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C. E., is assigned to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant in that corps, to date from July 31, 1897, with his present date of rank, June 12, 1896, vice Jervey, promoted. (H. Q. A., August 4.)

Maj. Paul R. Brown, Surg., having been found by an Army retiring board permanently incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home and await retirement. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

On account of the reduction in the number of instructors at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Capt. Nat P. Phister, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at the school, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, and will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

1st Lieut. Charles Young, 7th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 9th Battalion, Ohio National Guard, at Newark, Ohio, from the 25th to the 30th of August, 1897. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

The following transfers are made in the 6th Cavalry: 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, from Troop M to Troop B; 1st Lieut. Barrington K. West, from Troop B to Troop M. (H. Q. A., Aug. 4.)

Publishes the adoption of the manual for the service magazine rifle, caliber .30, to the Springfield rifle, caliber .45.

The Small Arms Target Practice directed in par. 1, G. O. 39, current series, these headquarters, is suspended until further orders. (G. O. 40, Artillery School, Aug. 3.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Hunter, 4th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 4.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Aug. 5.)

1st Lieut. L. L. Durfee, 17th Inf., will proceed to Steubenville, Ohio, under special instructions. (Columbus Barracks, Aug. 2.)

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Warren, is making preparations for the visit next week, for professional purposes, of the 1st Regiment, Heavy Artillery, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Lieuts. M. R. Peterson and W. E. Gleason, with Co. B, 6th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 31, from a short tour in camp at Louisville, Ky., and left again Aug. 1 for target practice at the range on the Licking River.

The Quartermaster's Department has decided upon a new blouse for the enlisted men of the Army which will be a great improvement on the present blouses in the superior quality of the lining, and in greater attention to the individual fit of the blouses. No new blouses will be issued until the old ones are exhausted.

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Preparations are under way for a forward movement
of British forces on the Nile. Headquarters have been
transferred to Merawi.

The Navy Department has felt the effects of the
gold craze. Moran Brothers, of Seattle, are building the
torpedo boat Rowan and made good progress until the
Alaskan exodus set in. Now they have informed the De-
partment that so many of their men have stopped work
to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal for an ex-
tension of time in which to complete the boat.

In his address to the gentlemen of the graduating class
at West Point in June the Hon. Hugh R. Belknap
said: "Thrones are tottering, crowned heads are trem-
bling, dynasties are falling. The people of the Old World
look to our young republic for all that is good in govern-
ment; and you, who have been educated at the nation's
cost, must do your very best to make this the government
of the people, by the people, and for the people." Mr.
Belknap omitted to state what thrones are tottering,
what crowned heads are trembling or what dynasty is
falling. He could no doubt get a large price for his ex-
clusive information by applying to the New York "Her-
ald," or some other enterprising daily paper.

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THE TURBINA.
Among the ships assembled at Spithead none attracted
more interest than the Turbinia, or Flying Dutchman, a
torpedo boat 100 feet long over all, 9 feet beam, and 44
tons displacement, which made on trial off the Tyne a
mean speed of 32 3/4 knots. She resembles a second-class
English torpedo boat, and is supplied with three steam
turbines of the type invented by the Hon. Charles Par-
sons. Each of these consists essentially of a cylindrical
case. Attached to the inner surface of the case are a
number of rows of inwardly projecting blades, which
extend radially towards the axis of the engine. Through
the axis of the engine there passes a shaft which serves
to convey the power generated, and, in the case of a
vessel, is directly coupled to the screw shaft. On the
axial shaft is mounted a light drum, the external diam-
eter of which is some inches less than the internal diam-
eter of the case. When the drum is placed inside the
case and co-axial with it, there is left an annular space,
occupied by the blades, projecting inwards from the
case and by other rows of outwardly projecting blades
attached to the outer surface of the light drum. The
blades on the outer cylinder are called "guide blades,"
and the similar blades are known as "moving blades."
When steam at pressure is admitted to the annular space
it first comes in contact with a ring of the fixed guide
blades, which are so formed as to direct the flow of steam
on to the adjacent ring of moving blades at an angle to
the surface of the latter such as will cause the moving
blades to rotate round the axis of the engine. As they
are firmly attached to the drum, and as the latter is
fixed to the shaft, motive power for a screw propeller
or a dynamo is thus obtained. There are, of course, nu-
merous alternate rings of guide blades and moving
blades, there being perhaps 80 rows of both in an ordi-
nary Parsons turbine. It will be seen that the funda-
mental principle is that of a water turbine or, to take
a more elementary example of a windmill. In all three
a fluid, steam in this case, strikes an inclined or curved
surface and thus produces rotatory motion. When the
steam has been directed on one course by a ring of mov-
ing blades it requires to have its line of motion altered so
that it will strike the next ring of moving blades at the
required angle. The guide blades are so shaped as to
effect this purpose.
In order to use steam economically it must be worked
expansively, and it is this problem which Mr. Parsons

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has succeeded in solving by the following ingenious de-
vice. As the steam does work it necessarily increases in
volume, and loses proportionately in pressure. In
order to accommodate the increased volume additional
blade area is given by gradually increasing the annular
space and the size of the blades. In this way we have
the analogue of the two diameter cylinders of the ordi-
nary compound engine, but in the turbine the action is
more perfect because it is gradual and continuous, and
therefore is capable of being carried much further. As
an instance of this it may be stated that in the Tur-
binia's engines the steam is expanded 170-fold as against
16-fold in ordinary triple-expansion marine engines. The
Turbina has three turbines, which drive directly three
propeller shafts. In order to work these motors most
efficiently a high speed of revolution is required. The
screws have a diameter of 18 inches. The revolutions at
full speed are 2,100, a rate of turning which has never
before been attempted in any vessel. This high speed
precludes the use of a propeller of ordinary dimensions,
and to obtain the necessary grip of the water three
screws are placed on each shaft, or nine in all. The pro-
peller question in connection with this boat is one of re-
markable interest, and Mr. Parsons's experiments have
already led to a good deal of light being thrown on a very
obscure detail of marine engineering, more especially in
regard to cavitation. It will be sufficient to say that
the propeller difficulty has been so effectively overcome,
or perhaps one should say masked, as to allow the re-
markable speed before mentioned to be obtained. This, of
course, is chiefly due to the high efficiency and lightness
of the machinery—that is to say, that a Parsons turbine
will get more power from the steam generated by a
given boiler as compared to an ordinary marine engine,
although it may be considerably lighter than the latter.
The total weight of the Turbinia's engines is 3 tons
13 cwt., and they develop 2,100 indicated horse power as
determined by Professor J. A. Ewing, F. R. S., and the
consumption of feed water per indicated horse power per
hour is 14 1/2 pounds. Total weight of machinery, in-
cluding turbines and auxiliary engines, condenser and
boiler, propellers, shafts, tank, and water in boiler and
hotwell, is 22 tons. Ordinary navy engines of the tor-
pedo vessel class would weigh probably 15 to 20 tons.
The boiler of the Turbinia is of the water-tube type. As
might be anticipated from the nature of the engines,
there is almost an entire absence of vibration. Owing
to difficulty in reversing the steam turbine the Turbinia
will go astern at a speed of about three knots only. To
overcome this a special reverse turbine is to be added.

Nearly the entire amount received by the United States
Government for internal revenue taxes is expended on
pensions. These are the figures for the past four years:

Fiscal Year.	Internal Revenue.	Pensions.
1894	\$147,111,232	\$141,177,284
1895	143,421,672	141,395,228
1896	146,762,864	139,434,000
1897	146,610,508	141,328,580
Totals	\$583,915,276	\$563,335,092

The comparison with the revenue from customs is as
follows:

Fiscal Year.	Customs Revenue.	Pensions.
1894	\$131,818,530	\$141,177,284
1895	152,158,617	141,395,228
1896	160,121,751	139,434,000
1897	174,941,296	141,328,580
Totals	\$618,140,194	\$563,335,092

The figures for 1897 are from a preliminary estimate.

On the day of the adjournment of Congress Secretary
Long asked authority from Congress to purchase the
diagonal bulkhead armor for the battleships which the
Carnegies and the Bethlehem Company offer to furnish
for \$300 a ton. The authority was not granted.

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The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

It is certainly to be hoped that we may secure possession of Hawaii without incurring the ill-will of our sensitive neighbors of Japan. No one can doubt that our Government will proceed upon its determined course of action without regard to any protest that assumes to dictate as to the limitations of that action. Indeed, anything in the nature of dictatorial interference will consolidate national sentiment in favor of annexation. This is so obvious that there is no occasion for the truculent assertion of our independence. It is much more becoming that those who have influence should exert it in favor of conciliation. We can afford to be not only just, but even generous to Japan, and wise statesmanship should prompt us to consider even her sensibilities, not merely that we may avoid war, but that we may retain the good will of a nation whose relations with us must become more and more intimate in the future. The chief possibilities of commercial development are on the Pacific ocean, and there we shall be brought into contact with Russia, which is hastening across Siberia to plant its foot upon the Western Sea, and with Japan, which is pressing on with gigantic strides in the direction of modern progress.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale University, one of the ablest and most thorough students of paleontology, has propounded the theory that the Japanese are the coming race. His studies have convinced him that dominance of species in the animal kingdom, is determined by weight of brain. Hence the control that man exerts over the animated creation. Among men again the same law asserts itself, and it is the superior brain power of the Caucasian that has made him the leader in the world's progress. The average brain of the Caucasian outweighs that of all other races except the Japanese, and they, according to the learned professor, have a brain superior in average weight to that of the much-boasting Caucasian.

However this may be, it is evident that the Japanese are a people we must reckon with, and the sooner that fact is recognized the sooner will it become possible to establish relations with them as cordial as those we have so long maintained with Russia. Think of the changes that are to come in the not distant future when Alaska shall be peopled, the resources of Siberia developed, and across the narrow strait of Bering we join hands with the Muscovite, while intelligent and vigorous Japan watches her opportunity to become one of a mighty triumvirate that shall rule the broad sea! Shall it be peace or war? If war, let us at least enter upon it intelligently and deliberately; not stumble into it through a stupid disregard of the feelings of a proud and high spirited race.

We are told by foreigners resident in Japan that they observe a decided change of late in the spirit of the natives toward them and the report that comes this week of an attack upon our sailors by a street mob in Kobe is an indication in the same direction. We are not informed as to the cause of this change of feeling, but we venture to suggest that it may be ascribed in part at least, to our failure to cordially recognize the changed attitude of Ja-

pan toward modern civilization. If not yet fully in accord with occidental methods, Japan has at least shown a keen appreciation of them, and has established her right to full recognition as one of the great family of modern nations. When we consider the progress of Japan we should have in view, not alone her military and naval development. She is advancing along the whole line of industrial progress, and if she is using the knowledge of the foreigner to help her forward, it is only that she may, as speedily as possible, make herself independent of him, and, through docility as his pupil, become in the end his rival, if not his master.

So far as we can judge, Japan asks in substance that we should treat her in the matter of Hawaiian annexation precisely as we would treat a European nation, England, France or Germany, under like conditions. Why should we not concede this, and thus frankly acknowledge our new relations to the island kingdom? What have we to fear from a few thousand Japanese in Hawaii to whom we may possibly be asked to yield more than we would had they come under our control in the usual processes of immigration, and subject to the laws governing them?

Let us not forget that we do not belong to the European system and keep ourselves as independent as possible of its prejudices, its jealousies and its struggles of self-interest. Thus shall we wisely observe our policy of refraining from foreign entanglements. The future of the United States lies in the West. There the true spirit of American independence will assert itself and prove how insignificant a factor in our national progress is the slavish respect for European ideas which is so controlling in our great cities on the Atlantic borders, where the tailors of Tooley street lift up their piping voices to declare national policies, and to interpret the national spirit. Whatever the wisdom of the past teaches us, let us learn but we should leave behind the prejudices begotten of the days before improved means of communication had made the whole world acquaint.

BATTLESHIP SEAMANSHIP.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp has contributed to the discussions at the Naval War College a paper on battleship seamanship, in which he says:

"I maintain that the command of a fleet of modern battleships on whose success in a campaign the issue of a cause or the fate of a nation may depend, is by far the greatest and most trying trust that can ever in our time or in the future be confided to one man."

He declares that fighting in a small modern warship is entirely different in its demands upon the commander of a vessel from fighting in a battleship. This is due solely to the difference in the character of the ships nowadays. He makes plain, however, that a commander of a battleship, well skilled in the art of maneuvering and fighting, can fight in almost any kind of smaller vessel, and therefore he urges that, so far as possible, the officers of the Navy shall have opportunity to study—and he says this can only be done by actual work on the deck of a vessel—"battleship seamanship." He is opposed, therefore, to laying up battleships in time of peace for the sake of economy. He says on this point:

"The dullest intellect now realizes that modern fleets cannot be improvised. But some apparently cling to the illusion that modern seamanship can be. This illusion, if followed, must neutralize all the practical benefit of the new Navy this country is building. For any purpose of warlike activity our large ships might almost as well not exist as be laid up."

The difference that exists between the present battleship and what might be called the pioneer of modern battleships is made clear by Mr. Cramp, who emphasizes the difference between the fighting craft of former and present times by calling attention to the fact that at the battle of Trafalgar the Victoria, Temeraire, and Redoubtable of Nelson's fleet were foul of each other for some time, and that none of these ships sustained any serious injury because of this contact. He says that "no one imagines that three modern battleships could be foul of each other for many minutes before some of them would begin to sink from the effects of contact alone, and irrespective of any execution done by their batteries or torpedoes."

The loss of the Victoria in a smooth sea during maneuvers Mr. Cramp cites as showing how important is the knowledge of the simple radius of the helm of a ship. The accommodation of a ship to the wave action, a matter of the most ordinary seamanship, calls, Mr. Cramp also says, for experience that can be gained only at sea and in time of storm. It is only recently that the Indiana of the United States Navy had a most perilous experience off Hatteras. Later the battleship Maine rolled so when off Hatteras that several of her crew were swept overboard. Mr. Cramp cites the experience of the British battleship Resolution in the Bay of Biscay on this point:

"A great battleship, with enormous weights carried high and massive movable parts straining at stay bolts and fastenings with each gyration in the sea way, and all the other vicissitudes of heavy labor under severe storm conditions; all these occurrences operating upon the judgment of a commander not wholly or closely familiar with the capabilities of the ponderous and complex mechanism under his control, might easily shake his faith in the power of the ship to stand it, and thereby impel him, as it did the Captain of the Resolution, to seek the nearest shelter regardless of the tactical or strategical schemes or plans which such action might derange."

"Clearly in this case the bad performance of a unit of action was due to the commander's lack of familiarity with the operating conditions of the mechanism in his

charge. The misfortunes of the Resolution resulted from excessive rolling. The excessive rolling was caused by failure to accommodate the ship to the wave action in which she labored. The failure to so accommodate the ship must have been due to want of familiarity with the group of principles in naval architecture upon which calculations of stability and righting moment are based, upon the proper and successful application of which the safety of ships depend.

"Had the commander of the Resolution possessed the rudiments of such knowledge he would have observed the periods and direction of the waves, he would have known the point to which his ship must be laid in order to meet the wave attacks to the best advantage, and his vessel would have undergone no worse punishment than that suffered by the other ships of the same type and model, from which came no sign of distress."

"Had the Resolution been a turret ship instead of carrying her heavy guns in open barbettes, her difficulty would have been aggravated by the additional high and movable weights of her turrets. But in no event was she in any danger not instantly and easily surmountable by the simple expedient of laying her course to the point at which the wave action, violent as it was, would be least effective upon the form of her hull."

"I do not by any means argue that the commander of a ship should be a naval architect or constructor. But, having familiarized himself with principles of that art which touch directly and immediately his function of handling his ship under sea conditions of common occurrence, and having gained sufficient knowledge of her traits, he should be able to form an instant and correct judgment as to her point of best behavior in any sea-way. It goes without saying that sea experience is the only school in which these problems can be worked out."

Mr. Cramp says that in his long career in ship-building the elimination of the human factor in the management of ships has become almost a passion with him. He has striven in his advance in his profession to accomplish that end. Three years ago he declared in an address in this city that the average ocean liner was "at the mercy largely of the tank trimmer." He said that if a ship had on board a tipsy tank trimmer the safety of her passengers and her cargo would be in as great jeopardy as if her Captain were incompetent in time of a great crisis. The human factor in battleships centers largely in the skill and competence of each individual Captain, and the ability and competence of the Admiral in command. The only way to bring the powers of the Captains and Admirals to their fullest efficiency is by the mastery of battleship seamanship. As to that Mr. Cramp closes with this remark:

"After all preparatory courses, academic or post-graduate, the one and only ultimate school of efficiency is the deck itself, and that must be the deck of a ship under way."

"One of the Japanese attachés at Cramp's ship yard," says the Philadelphia "Record," "watching the construction of the Japanese cruiser Kasagi, is Lieut. Takakura, who is a close observer of things American. Last week he visited the National Guard encampment at Neshaminy. In commenting on what he saw there he remarked to a guardsman, 'You have a pleasant camp.' 'Yes,' replied the guardsman, 'barring the rain.' 'Oh, I don't mean that,' replied Takakura; 'I mean the ice-cream. It seems so nice for soldiers to have ice-cream. The Japanese soldiers don't get ice-cream, and in Korea and at Wei-Hai-Wei they were glad to get bread. I think the American soldier has a very pleasant time getting ice-cream.' The little Lieutenant was left in blissful ignorance of the fact that ice-cream is not included in the regular Army rations, and that during the Civil War it was not often dished up to the soldiers in the Virginia swamps and other Southern campaigning grounds."

Mr. Chas. H. McCord, of South Bend, Ind., in a letter to the Editor of the "Journal," says: "I was a government officer in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., during R. B. Hayes's administration. During this period I purchased the watch once the property of William Barker Cushing. It is a heavy three-ounce 18 karat gold case filled with a Bartlett movement. On the inside case is engraved the name of William Barker Cushing, U. S. N. The watch is well preserved and furnished the time during his heroic career as a naval officer. I believe that such a memorial would be best in the custody of some officer in the U. S. Navy. It recalls the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cushing for the government during the strife of the sixties. To assure you that I can establish its identity, I should like to sell the watch at a fair price."

A gentleman who has recently visited the scene of Braddock's defeat suggests that Mr. Andrew Carnegie should devote some of his ample fortune to the erection of a monument to this unfortunate British officer, whose grave has been neglected by the government he served. It is stated that Washington read the funeral service of the Episcopal Church over Braddock's grave, and that the sash of the luckless General is in the possession of an American lady.

In connection with a recent row between United States bluejackets and some Japanese at Kobe, late advices state that trouble arose over a dispute regarding the right of the United States to interfere in the Hawaiian-Japanese imbroglio. Blows were struck, and about a hundred Japanese rushed in. The Americans backed to an old ruin and took a stand on a rock pile. A shower of the missiles put the mob to rout. Several Japanese were hurt, one seriously.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Aug. 3, 1897.

Never has there been such a large number of candidates in midsummer here, preparing for admission to the Naval Academy, as are at present in Annapolis. There are seventy-five candidates at the Naval Preparatory School, kept by Prof. R. L. Wernitz, a graduate of the Naval Academy, who is assisted by a corps of able instructors. A new Naval Preparatory School has recently been established here by Prof. J. R. Wilmer and Prof. Joseph A. Perry, both graduates of the Naval Academy. At its first session the school has twenty-five pupils. St. John's College also receives candidates, and prepares them for admission to the academy. Gradually the work of preparing candidates is being thoroughly systematized. Prof. Wernitz occupies two buildings. In one the scholars are instructed in English studies, and in the other in mathematics. In the preparatory school of Messrs. Wilmer and Perry, Prof. Perry instructs in mathematics and Prof. Wilmer in English. The candidates embrace all classes in the age limit, from the fair-faced stripling of 15 to the stalwart six-footer of 20. They are a very studious set, and realize that, on their own personal efforts alone depends their future career as naval officers.

The Naval Academy is undergoing its annual summer nuisance—the congregation of immense multitudes of martins. Each year, in the month of July, these birds begin to assemble in the maple trees in front of the Superintendent's residence, and along the main walk. Daily they are augmented by fresh arrivals, until by September the air is black, and the welkin hideous, with the noises of the countless thousands. In vain the Naval Academy authorities for years have tried to abate the nuisance. They have fired guns about the trees and have hung a bell in a central maple, and, at intervals, the gong is vigorously sounded. The martins leave the trees at this, circle about for a few moments, and then return placidly to the same old roosts. The bell is again sounded, with a similar result, and so on ad infinitum. In the cool days of the latter part of September, one morning, all the birds, save a few stragglers, are gone.

During the leave of Prof. Matthew Strohm, instructor in gymnastics, Naval Cadets Daniel P. Mannix and James C. Kress, on alternate evenings, give the members of the new fourth class instruction in the gymnasium.

Preparations are being made at the Naval Academy for the reception of the new cruiser Newport which will be used as a cadet practice ship.

Naval Cadets Du Boe, Eggert and Powell, who are to take the naval construction course, have left for Newport News in charge of Asst. Constr. Hobson.

A steam launch from the Naval Academy, containing Passed Asst. Engr. Frank H. Conant and Mr. Linelle, of Columbus, O., visiting him at the academy, swamped off Seven Foot Knoll while returning to Annapolis from Tolchester Beach, July 22.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The people at Newport on Aug. 4 had an unusual round of pleasure during their fête. The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, under Adml. Sicard, were there, and landed a splendid force of bluejackets and marines, and among others in line during the shore parade were a battalion of the 2d U. S. Artillery, and representatives from the Rhode Island National Guard and Naval Militia. Innumerable yachts were at anchor in the harbor and with the warships made a most beautiful scene. In the night-time the fireworks and the water parade and the illuminations on the war vessels and yachts and at Fort Adams and the torpedo station were of the most elaborate description, making a scene of grandeur that will long be remembered. The Naval Training Station and War College buildings also added their share to the charming scene, as did also many of the town people. For the shore parade Chief Marshal Col. A. A. Barker appointed the following staff: Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, U. S. A., chief of staff; aids, Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, U. S. A.; Ensign R. R. Belknap, U. S. N.; Lieut. M. J. Shaw, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. John H. Stacy, R. I. M.; Lieut. Andrew J. DeBlois, R. I. M.; Lieut. S. H. Hazard, R. I. M.

The line was formed in the following order: Police skirmishers, chief marshal and staff, platoon of police, band 2d Artillery, U. S. A., foot battalion 2d Artillery, U. S. A.; band training station, U. S. N.; battalion marines, U. S. N.; band flagship New York, U. S. N.; 1st division of seamen, U. S. N.; American band of Fall River, Mass.; 2d division of seamen, U. S. N.; Newport band, Newport Artillery, R. I. M.; Co. B, 2d Regiment, R. I. M.; Rhode Island Naval Battalion, cadets, light battery 2d Artillery, U. S. A.; Hospital Corps, R. I. M. All the parades met with the most enthusiastic reception.

The Navy men composed the greater part of the force, something like 1,200 bluejackets and marines being in the column. Under orders from Adml. Sicard the make-up of the Naval Brigade was as follows: Capt. C. D. Sigbee, chief of brigade; Lieut. T. M. Potts, Brigade Adjutant; Paymr. C. W. Littlefield, Commissary; Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, Medical Officer; Naval Cadet H. C. Mustin, Signal Officer; Naval Cadets C. E. Gilpin and Gilbert Chase, Aides.

1st Battalion (Marines)—Capt. Richard Wallach, Chief of Battalion; Lieut. William C. Dawson, Adjutant; 1st Company, Capt. Murphy; 2d Company, Capt. Wood; 3d Company, Capt. Waller; 4th Company, Lieut. Karmany; 5th company, Lieut. Long; 6th Company, Lieut. Lare.

2d Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Maine; Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, Chief of Battalion; Ensign C. S. Bokwalter, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. C. W. Jungen; 2d Company, Lieut. G. P. Blow; 3d Company, Lieut. J. J. Blandin; 4th Company, Lieut. F. W. Jenkins.

3d Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Iowa; Lieut. Comdr. Raymond P. Rodger, Chief of Battalion; Ensign N. C. Twining, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. H. M. Witzel; 2d Company, Lieut. L. S. Van Duser; 3d Company, Lieut. J. F. Luby; 4th Company, Lieut. G. Tarbox.

4th Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Massachusetts; Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder, Chief of Battalion; Naval Cadet T. T. Craven, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. J. H. Glennon; 2d Company, Lieut. T. G. Dewey; 3d Company, Lieut. J. W. Oman; 4th Company, Ensign J. L. Stricht.

5th Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Brooklyn; Lieut. Comdr. N. E. Mason, Chief of Battalion; Ensign F. L. Sandoz, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. W. R. Rush; 2d Company, Lieut. F. R. Brainard; 3d Company, Lieut. J. G. Doyle; 4th Company, Ensign A. T. Long.

6th Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Flagship New York; Lieut. F. W. Coffin, Chief of Battalion; Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. R. T. Mulli-

gan; 2d Company, Lieut. E. E. Capehart; 3d Company, Ensign Frank Marble; 4th Company, Ensign John R. Edie.

7th Battalion (Seamen)—U. S. S. Indiana. Lieut. Richard Henderson, Chief of Battalion; Naval Cadet W. M. Falconer, Adjutant; 1st Company, Lieut. R. C. Smith; 2d Company, Lieut. F. L. Chapin; 3d Company, Ensign W. R. Cushman; 4th Company, Ensign W. Bagley.

The parade was viewed by many thousands, was reviewed from a platform in front of the Ocean House by His Excellency Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island, and staff; Secretary of the Navy Hon. John D. Long, assisted by Rear Adml. Montgomery Sicard and staff; the officers commanding the several ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Adml. S. B. Luce, U. S. N.; Commo. R. R. Wallace, commandant of the Naval Station; Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., commanding Fort Adams, and staff; Comdr. C. F. Goodrich, U. S. N., president Naval War College; Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N., commanding Naval Training Station; Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N., commanding Torpedo Station; Senators Nelson W. Aldrich and George Peabody Wetmore; Congressmen Melville Bull and the mayors of the several cities of the State, and other guests.

The boat races for the prizes offered by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont over a course of one and a quarter miles resulted as follows: New York, second crew, 18m. 50s.; Iowa, 18m. 54s.; Indiana, 19m. 26s.; New York, first crew, 20m. 2s.; Massachusetts, 20m. 18s. The New York second crew takes first prize, \$30; Iowa second, \$20, and Indiana third prize, \$10. The officials of the race were: Referee, Lieut. Comdr. T. C. McLean, U. S. N.; judges, Representative Bull, Mayor Boyle, Postmaster Young and Mr. F. P. G. Garrettson; timekeeper, Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, U. S. A.

The parading of boats for special prizes was a great treat. These prizes were awarded: For the best catboat, to William O. Neil, \$50; for the best display of cutters from men-of-war, first to the Iowa, which had a weird sea serpent in color, and second to the New York, for a brig effect; for rowboats, first to Edward Kelly, as the Lone Fisherman, and second to William Burke for a Japanese boat.

In anticipation of the purchase of an armor plant by the Government, several corporations have submitted proposals looking to the sale of their steel plants to the Government. Senator Morgan has written to the Department urging the Secretary to purchase a site for an armor factory in Alabama. He points out that a number of steel plants are in operation in Alabama, and states that a new basic open-hearth plant recently commenced operation in Birmingham, Ala. Besides Senator Morgan's communication the Department has heard from a shipbuilding firm located at Sparrow's Point, near Baltimore, Md., and from a firm located in West Virginia. They call attention to their facilities and inform the Department that if it desires to purchase their plants they will be glad to submit propositions. These several letters will be referred for consideration to the Armor Factory Board, appointed when it was ascertained that Mr. Cramp's proposal only extended to supplying the Alabama with her diagonal plates, amounting in all to 30 tons. During a visit to the Department, Mr. Cramp explained that the construction of the Alabama would be delayed by his failure to receive her diagonal armor, and rather than suffer inconvenience he would prefer to purchase the armor direct from the Carnegie or Bethlehem Companies, paying them their price of \$425 per ton, and receive \$300 per ton from the Government. Upon examination of the law it was found that Congress had specified that the Secretary of the Navy might make contracts with either or all of the builders of the hulls and machinery of the vessels or with any one or more bidders for furnishing "the entire amount of said armor," amounting to 8,025 tons. It was finally determined that Congress would not object to a portion of the armor being contracted for, and when this determination had been reached, Capt. O'Neil submitted a recommendation to the Acting Secretary that Mr. Cramp's proposition be accepted. The Armor Factory Board consists of Commo. J. A. Howell, Commandant of the Navy Yard, League Island; Capt. A. H. McCormick, Captain of the Navy Yard, Norfolk; Chief Engr. J. H. Perry, on duty on the Monterey; Civil Engr. M. T. Endicott, on duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks; and Lieut. Frank F. Fletcher, on duty at the Torpedo Station; and Lieut. W. I. Chambers, attached to the Minneapolis, recorder. The Board will assemble in the Bureau of Ordnance on Monday next and will immediately commence the consideration of the mass of ordnance material which has been gathered for its consideration. If it deem it advisable, the Board will be permitted to go to England, France and Germany, but it will hardly make an extended tour for the reason that its report, with plans and specifications, must be at hand in time for the Department to advertise for proposals as required by the law.

It is proposed by the Navy Department to so change the itinerary of the North Atlantic Squadron that it will assemble at Hampton Roads and drill off that harbor for several weeks before the close of the summer. Upon the arrival of the vessels at Hampton Roads it is the intention of the Acting Secretary to go to that point, board the flagship and proceed to sea, with the remainder of the squadron. Mr. Roosevelt will then be able to personally explain to Rear Admiral Sicard the maneuvers he desires the ships to execute. Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of interfering with Rear Admiral Sicard's plans, but he has well defined notions of the exercises that should be attempted, and he wants to find out how well the ships can execute them.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, who will have command of the torpedo boat flotilla, when it is formed, Lieut. N. R. Usher, commanding the torpedo boat Ericsson and Lieut. J. C. Fremont, is ordered to report to the Navy Department on Monday next for the purpose of discussing the programme to be followed by the flotilla in its proposed exercises. At present only the Ericsson, Porter and Cushing are in commission, but this force will shortly be supplemented by the Foote, which has been preliminarily accepted and which is at the Norfolk Navy Yard. The Foote will be placed in commission in a week or so. The torpedo boat Rodgers, which is building at the Columbian Iron Works, ought to be ready for her trial within the next few weeks. The boats will not immediately organize the flotilla. Acting Secretary Roosevelt desires that they should engage separately in practice cruises and when the officers and men have learned to handle them then they will be ordered to proceed to a rendezvous. No point has yet been selected for their collection, but Mr. Roosevelt has in mind either New York Harbor or Chesapeake Bay. The boats will remain north of the Virginia coast until October, when they will be ordered to cruise along the Atlantic coast of the Southern States and the Gulf coast. They will not cruise in the Mississippi River or in any of the interior streams until next spring.

THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 30.—Pay Clerk J. Brooks, appointment revoked July 31.

Levin J. Wallace, appointed acting gunner, July 30. Ensign F. L. Sawyer, detached from the Alert, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. H. George, detached from the Independence and ordered to the Adams.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, detached from the Adams and ordered to the Independence.

David Lyons, appointed acting gunner, July 30.

Hugh J. Duffy, appointed acting boatswain, July 30. Asst. Engr. J. F. Marshall, detached from the New York Yard and ordered to the Olympia, per steamer Aug. 14.

JULY 31.—Ensign R. E. Bulmer, detached from the Bennington and ordered to the Independence.

Mate James Hill, detached from the Franklin, ordered home and wait orders.

AUGUST 2.—Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, detached from the Detroit, Aug. 18, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 1.

Ensign E. H. Watson, appointed watch and division officer on the Detroit.

AUGUST 3.—Chief Engr. L. J. Allen, ordered from the New York Navy Yard to the Continental Iron Works. Lieut. H. Osterhaus from the War College to the Naval Academy, Aug. 22.

Lieut. C. B. Moore to duty at the Naval Academy, Sept. 1.

Ensign E. T. Pollock to the Naval Academy, Aug. 22.

Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl from the Cincinnati, Aug. 16, home, and granted leave.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chasmar from the Cincinnati home and granted leave.

Chief Engr. R. A. Aston from the Continental Iron Works to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll to the Naval Academy.

Comdr. C. M. Thomas from the War College to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. L. Flynne from the Cramps to the Cincinnati.

Passed Engr. C. A. Carr from the New York Navy Yard to the Gas Engine and Power Company, New York.

Ensign C. B. Brittain to the Naval Academy, Aug. 22.

Acting Gunner L. J. Wallace, detached from the Helena and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

AUGUST 4.—Passed Asst. Engr. G. E. Burd ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Ensign R. C. Bulmer from the Independence to the Bennington.

Lieut. C. N. Atwater, from the Bennington, ordered home and granted a month's leave.

Asst. Naval Constructor W. G. Grosbeck, to report to Naval Attaché, London, for special course in naval architecture at Glasgow.

Acting Boatswain H. J. Duffy, detached from the Vermont and ordered to New York Navy Yard.

Asst. Paymr. G. J. O'Leary, ordered to Washington, Aug. 16.

Ensign F. R. Payne, ordered to New York Navy Yard, Aug. 15.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty, ordered to Navy Yard, Sept. 6.

Comdr. B. F. Tiley, detached from the Naval Academy, continue at War College.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 30.—Maj. Charles F. Williams, granted leave from Aug. 3 to Sept. 15.

Capt. Allan C. Kelton, granted leave for one month from Aug. 4.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, surrendered leave granted him on July 7.

Pvt. James Clarke will be placed on the retired list from Aug. 1.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In trying to move the Vengeance, which has been for many years a receiving hulk at Devonport, the strain of the tugs was too much for the timber of the old hulk, and she parted amidships, and is now embedded in the mud in two parts. She will consequently have to be broken up where she lies.

The official trial of torpedo boat No. 7, known as the Dupont, which was to have been held at Newport, R. I., Aug. 4, was again postponed. Although a start was made for the second time, the builders withdrew her, saying that her vacuum was too low.

Torpedo boat No. 10, which is building at the Bath Iron Works, and which is to be christened the Craven, is rapidly nearing completion.

Friends of Navy officers available for flag rank have been inquiring at the Department for information as to the expiration of the tour of duty of Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, commanding the European station. It expires in September, but he will be allowed to remain at his present post until he retires in February next, unless he should ask to be relieved. The twenty-one months he has been on duty have been nearly all spent on the coast of Turkey, watching to protect Americans against outrage. This disagreeable service is thought to entitle the Admiral to the consideration which will be shown to him. Admiral Selfridge is now with the San Francisco at Copenhagen, Denmark, and it is expected he will shortly be joined by the Raleigh, which is still at Tangiers. Just as soon as Consul General Burke, at that port, decides that the Moors have been sufficiently impressed with the power of the American Government, and will hereafter provide adequate protection to American interests, the Raleigh will be ordered to Genoa, where she will take on board coal and other supplies, and will then proceed to join the San Francisco.

The Navy Department has just issued an order which has raised a storm of protests among the members of the civil engineer corps of the Navy. This order narrows the duties of a civil engineer to technical work and relieves him of much labor, which the Navy Department believe properly belong to the Captain of a Navy Yard. A well-known officer, speaking of the matter, said that the Department had issued the order because it believed that too much work had been referred to civil engineers. "Some of the work," he said, "is very trivial in character, and could be easily performed by the Captain of a yard. If one of the houses in a Navy Yard, for instance," he continued, "requires a door knob, the civil engineer is called upon to examine it and make out a requisition upon the Department of Supplies and Accounts. In my opinion this is all nonsense. A civil engineer's time is occupied with looking out for such important matters as docks and for the buildings of a yard. This has been placed before the Secretary and the order is the result."

Orders were issued Aug. 5 directing that the work of repairing the cruiser Baltimore be pushed as rapidly as possible, and every effort will be made to have her ready for sea service about September 1.

The Navy Department has been informed that the

submarine torpedo boat which has been in course of construction by the Columbian Iron Works, at Baltimore, for over a year past, will be launched Saturday, Aug. 7. Mr. John C. Holland, inventor of the vessel, has invited many Navy officers to be present. The contractors are way behind in their work, and have been granted an extension on account of the novel and original character of the work. The boat has been named *Plunger*.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has informed the Navy Department that there is no danger of the Government being held liable for penalties for delay by shipbuilders in their work on the hulls of the battleships Alabama, Wisconsin and Indiana. The contracts for the construction of the ships were so worded as to permit the Government to weight the ships down to their designed displacement and test their speed without armor, if necessary. It is proposed to fill the double bottoms with water until they displace 11,500, and then run their trials. Upon the showing then made the Department will be able to accept or reject the ships.

The Indiana sailed on Aug. 5 from Newport for Halifax, N. S., where she will be docked, cleaned and painted. She is the first of the battleships that has been sent to a foreign dock for lack of docking facilities at home, but it is probable that she will be followed by her sister ships Massachusetts and the Iowa, as it is not expected that the New York dock will be repaired in less than a year's time and there is no other dock on the Atlantic coast in condition to receive them.

Orders to the Oregon will probably be issued the latter part of this month, directing her to proceed to Hawaiian waters to take the place of the Philadelphia, which will be ordered to Mare Island. The return of the Philadelphia will be the result of the decision of the Navy Department to transfer her officers and crew to the cruiser Baltimore, which, according to the reports of Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn, will be ready for sea service between Sept. 1 and Sept. 15, several weeks before the date originally set for her completion. The departure of the Philadelphia from Honolulu would leave only the gunboat Bennington in Hawaiian waters, and the Bennington is too small a vessel. Besides, under the orders of the Department she will be engaged in making a survey of Pearl Harbor.

The gunboat Annapolis is being fitted out at the New York Navy Yard for service probably on the China station. She will have her final trial trip next week, preparatory to her departure on a long cruise.

From a process being developed at the Newport Powder Station, it is the expectation of the Bureau of Ordnance Navy Department that a smokeless powder will be obtained, which will be superior in ballistic effects to the present admirable "K" powder now in service. It will cost less than the explosive in use and at the same time will be free during the progress of its manufacture from the danger of explosion when drying. The new powder will be made of only two ingredients, where three are used in the manufacture of the explosive designated by the letter "K." Hereafter it will not be permitted to dry in the air, as has been the case, but an excess of alcohol will be employed to take up all of the moisture in the material and then the alcohol will be evaporated. By this means ordnance experts say all danger of an explosion will be obviated. A sample of the new powder is being manufactured and it will be shipped to the Indian Head Proving Grounds for trial within a few weeks.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. M. S. S. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. (Commander with the command rank of Rear Admiral.) Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted. Read Adm. J. N. Miller ordered to command, and per steamer of Aug. 5 from San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.).

At Mare Island. Address there. Comdr. B. S. Richards ordered to command, Aug. 20.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training ship.) On her summer cruise. Arrived at Southampton, England, July 27. To leave Aug. 14, arrive Cherbourg, France, Aug. 16; leave Cherbourg, Aug. 25, arrive Gibraltar, Sept. 12; leave Gibraltar, Sept. 15, arrive Madeira, Sept. 20; leave Madeira, Sept. 27, arrive Yorktown, Va., Nov. 1. Address mail to U. S. S. Alliance, care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, until Sept. 12. After that date to Yorktown, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunter.

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there. It is understood she will be assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold (e. a.). Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Smyrna.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. a.). At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Has received orders to proceed to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and relieve the Marion.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (e. a.).

Sailed from Kobe, Japan, July 28, for Chefoo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. a.).

See New York.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (e. a. a.).

At Rosario, July 21. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.

Sailed July 20 from Port Angeles, to Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. Will proceed to the Asiatic station, when relieved by the Wheeling in the fall.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester.

At New York Navy Yard for repairs. Placed in dry dock Aug. 4.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton.

At New York Navy Yard.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At New London, Conn., Aug. 2, with Secretary of Navy on board, and at Newport, Aug. 4. Address latter place.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) On her summer cruise; was to leave Havre July 20; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training ship).

Left the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., Aug. 5, on her summer cruise. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Newport, R. I., on Aug. 7, arrive at Plymouth, Eng., on Sept. 12; leave Sept. 25, arrive at Gibraltar, Oct. 10; leave Oct. 24, arrive at Madeira Oct. 30; leave Nov. 13, arrive at St. Kitts, W. I., Dec. 19; leave Santa Cruz, Dec. 28, arrive at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 16; leave Port Royal, Jan. 29, arrive home on Feb. 9.

FERN, (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. a.). At Newport, R. I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HELENA, 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Left Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, for Pensacola, to relieve the Montgomery, and later will be ordered to Asiatic Station.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship), Capt. Louis Kempf. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. a.).

Sailed from Newport, R. I., Aug. 4, for Halifax, to be docked. Address Halifax, N. S.

IOWA, 18 Guns, Capt. W. T. Sampson (n. a. a.).

(See New York.)

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (e. a. a.). At Montevideo. Ordered to sail for home Sept. 1. Address Boston, Mass.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. a.).

At Shanghai. Will be replaced by the Helena this fall.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. a.).

See New York.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. a.). Sailed from Charlotetown, Prince Edwards Island, July 27, on a cruise.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. a.).

At Honolulu. Has been ordered to return home. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (n. a. a.). See New York.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service). At Chicago, Ill. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands,

At League Island, Pa., in reserve.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. a.). At Mare Island. Address there.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (e. a.). At Hankow, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White. Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, July 14 for Annapolis. Address Annapolis.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.). At Portland, Ore. Will go to Seattle, Wash. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse (n. a. a.). At Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Will be relieved by the Helena, and be repaired at Norfolk. Before going to Norfolk will proceed to New Orleans to take out Naval Militia.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. a.). At Newport, R. I., Aug. 2, with other vessels of squadron, and took part in fête. Was to leave Newport about Aug. 6, for maneuvers which will last for ten days in the open sea between Martha's Vineyard and the Maine coast. At the conclusion of the sea drill the fleet will go to Portsmouth for a few days and then to Portland, Me., to participate in the State celebration the last week of August. Returning south, ten days will be devoted to drills at sea, and about Sept. 10 the ships will reach New York.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. C. V. Gridley (e. a. a.). (Flagship.) At Yokohama, Japan.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. a.). At San Francisco, Cal., preparing for duty in Hawaiian waters.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (e. a. a.). At Shanghai, China.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.). Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Capt. N. M. Dyer ordered to command per steamer of July 14 from San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (e. d.). At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

At New York. Address New York City.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. a.). At New York. Address Tompkinsville.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (e. a.). Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Tangier July 27. Is cruising along North African coast.

RICHMOND (Receiving ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School). On her summer cruise. Due at Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a. a.). (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Cuxhaven Aug. 4 for Flushing.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Sailed July 7 for her summer cruise in European waters, her itinerary being as follows: Arrive at Queens-

town, Ireland, Aug. 3, leave Queenstown Aug. 14; arrive at Plymouth, England, Aug. 16, leave Plymouth Aug. 23; arrive at Havre, France, Aug. 25, leave Havre Aug. 31; arrive at Gibraltar Sept. 14, leave Gibraltar Sept. 16; arrive at Madeira Sept. 21, leave Madeira Sept. 27; arrive at Capes of Delaware Oct. 31.

STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin.

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Visiting the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division. At Bristol, R. I. Address there.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New

port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. a.). At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. a.). At Navy Yard, New York. Will remain until about Aug. 11.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. a.). At Boston, Mass., for repairs. Address there.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

WILMINGTON, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. a.). At Jacksonville, Fla., July 29. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (e. a.). At Nagasaki, Japan, July 22. Sailed for San Francisco early in October next, and will be relieved by the Concord. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Vea.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (e. d.). En route to Unalaska. Address there.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. At Orr's Island, Me. Address Wood's Hall, Mass.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, on July 31, granted the request of P. B. Wear, of Chicago, president of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, to assign a cutter to accompany the steamer Portland, laden with gold dust from the Klondike, out of Bering Sea.

Plans and specifications for a new revenue cutter, to be called the New York, which will be used for service in New York Harbor, have been prepared. She will cost \$175,000. Her length will be 188 feet, beam 30 feet, and displacement 708 tons. Her armament will consist of three rapid-fire guns, probably 6-pounders, and she will also have a torpedo tube. The contract will require a speed of 16 knots.

JULY 30.—1st Lieut. C. C. Fengar, granted an extension of leave for seven days.

1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker, granted thirty days leave.

JULY 31.—2d Lieut. G. L. Carden, granted four days leave.

1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, detached from the Revenue Steamer Colfax and ordered to report at the Department.

Cadet Henry Ulke, Jr., detached from the Morrill and ordered to the Colfax.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, ordered to proceed to Coatesville, Pa., on inspection duty.

AUG. 3.—Capt. J. W. Congdon, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

Capt. W. F. Kilgore, granted thirty days leave.

Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, granted fifteen days leave.

Chief Engr. F. W. H. Whitaker, placed waiting orders on account of sickness.

2d Asst. Engr. Urban Harvey, detached from the McLane and ordered to the Seward.

1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, ordered to the Practice Ship Chase.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher and 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE COMPLIMENTED.

The board ordered to investigate the collision between the U. S. S. Maine and a car float and pier on July 30 last, in its report states:

"It appears to the board that the situation was forced upon the Maine by the collisions which occurred between other ships ahead of her, and by the confusion resulting therefrom. And that the commanding officer of the Maine, having steered toward the New York side to avoid collision with those vessels, and there finding the Isabella crowded with people coming through the narrow gap which he intended to use, the second phase of the situation was also forced upon him, and there was left to him to choose between the collision with the Isabella or with the New York pier.

"The serious disaster which might have resulted from collision with the Isabella and the comparatively slight injury liable to occur from collision with the New York piers leaves no doubt in the minds of the board that the judgment of the commanding officer of the Maine was sound and correct, and that he probably avoided serious disaster and loss of life to the Isabella by taking the course he did.

"The testimony shows that good order and discipline prevailed and that all orders and signals were clearly understood and promptly obeyed. The damage done to the Maine was very slight. The necessary repairs can be made by the ship's force, and are partly completed already."

It is stated at the Navy Department that the accident appears to have been inevitable, and, therefore, that the Department is not responsible for the resultant damages.

The report of the board was approved on Aug. 4 by Acting Secretary Roosevelt, who also sent a complimentary letter to the Maine's commander, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, which says:

"The department congratulates you upon the promptness and correctness with which you solved the problem as to which of the alternative courses you should pursue in the critical situation in which, without fault of your own, you found yourself upon the occasion referred to. The readiness with which you met the needs of the occasion shows that you possess those qualities which are called for in every great crisis. You have reflected credit upon yourself and upon the service to which you belong."

The Navy Department has determined to increase the battery of the cruiser Detroit to ten 5-inch guns. The Detroit has now only eight guns of this caliber. Some time ago two 6-inch guns were placed on board the cruiser in addition to her eight 5-inch guns, but it was found that her stability was affected and their removal was ordered. The original designs of the Detroit called for ten 5-inch guns, but at the time the vessel was placed in commission the guns required were not available.

MILITARY ACADEMY STANDING.

Following is the standing in the order of general merit of the several classes at the Military Academy, as determined by the examination on June:

FIRST CLASS—59 MEMBERS.

1. Boggs.
2. Smith, C. S.
3. Wooten.
4. Brown, L. 1st.
5. Kerr, R. D.
6. Fries.
7. Brown, E. I.
8. McCloskey.
9. Stephens.
10. Merrill.
11. Munton.
12. Nugent.
13. Butler.
14. Conner.
15. Hamilton, W. W.
16. Kerth.
17. Meade.
18. Spinks.
19. Maginnis.
20. Cole.
21. Otwell.
22. Jordan, L. W.
23. Nesbitt.
24. Johnson, J. C.
25. Miller, H. W.
26. Janda.
27. Newbold.
28. Bricker.
29. Hammond.
30. Welborn.
31. Ficus.
32. Ingram.
33. Benchley.
34. Gowen.
35. Berry, D. G.
36. Churchman.
37. Scott.
38. Davis, R. C.
39. Read.
40. Craig.
41. Lyle.
42. Ridenour.
43. Walton.
44. Exton.
45. Williams, A. E.
46. Lafferty.
47. Wheeler.
48. Henry.
49. Babcock.
50. Martin, E. H.
51. Humphrey, C. B.
52. Macey.
53. Murphy.
54. Cralle.
55. Gohn.
56. Bradford.
57. Enoch.
58. Stone.
59. Scales.

SECOND CLASS—73 MEMBERS.

1. Woodruff.
2. Kelly.
3. Stickle.
4. Chambliss.
5. Rand.
6. Markham.
7. Jackson, T. H.
8. Wigmore.
9. Putnam.
10. McDonough.
11. Gallup.
12. Jewell.
13. Clark, H. B.
14. Bunell.
15. Coleman, Le V.
16. Schull.
17. Carter.
18. Kromer.
19. Long.
20. Granger.
21. Clark, C. B.
22. Hunt.
23. Ansell.
24. Farrar.
25. Romeyn.
26. Roberts.
27. Burtt.
28. Yates.
29. Bushfield.
30. Harris.
31. Waldron.
32. Guiney.
33. Cooke.
34. Minus.
35. Ray, J. B.
36. Simonds, G. S.
37. Peck.
38. Jarrett.
39. Trott.
40. Van Duyn.
41. Heidt.
42. Bundel.
43. Moseley.
44. Humphrey, E. H.
45. Brown, F. R.
46. Hanson.
47. Halstead.
48. Heintzelman.
49. Embick.
50. Kerr, F. B.
51. Farmer.
52. Foster, P. C.
53. Merry.
54. Robichon.
55. Foy.
56. Stuart, G. W.
57. Justice.
58. Cabell.
59. Brown, W. S.
60. Herron.
61. Rhea, J. C.
62. Major.
63. Patten.
64. Cowan, A. S.
65. Oliver.
66. Game.
67. Peyton.
68. McClure.
69. McNally.
70. Way.

Calvert, Indiana, is absent with leave (sick), from April 8, '97, until Aug. 28, '97. Hancock, at large, is absent with leave from Jan. 2, '97, until Aug. 28, '97. Nicholls, suspended without pay for one year, from Sept. 21, '96.

THIRD CLASS—76 MEMBERS.

1. Pillsbury.
2. Adama.
3. Rhett.
4. Slaterry.
5. Lawson.
6. Lukesh.
7. Baer.
8. Pope.
9. Martin, C. F.
10. Grant.
11. Wood.
12. Watson.
13. Whitlock.
14. Deems.
15. Baender.
16. Youngberg.
17. Davis, E. G.
18. Morris.
19. Birnie.
20. Hyde.
21. Gleaves.
22. Hillman.
23. Peace.
24. Morey.
25. Pillow.
26. Westervelt.
27. Frohwitter.
28. Nones.
29. Wilson.
30. Doyle, F. C.
31. Wesson.
32. Browning.
33. Buck, F. L.
34. Hopkins.
35. Hamilton, S. B.
36. Mumma.
37. Fenner.
38. Robinson, J. P.
39. Stokely.
40. Brice.
41. Lane.
42. Comly.
43. Sunderland.
44. Amos, F. P.
45. Currie.
46. Glade.
47. Jackson.
48. Soléliac.
49. Allen.
50. Carson.
51. Frost.
52. Wilen.
53. Benjamin.
54. Thomas.
55. Hunter.
56. Bowen.
57. Rockwell.
58. Haakell, E. E.
59. Tidball.
60. Van Der Veer.
61. Prunty.
62. Glynn.
63. Perkins.
64. Baird.
65. McManus.
66. Dixon.
67. Goethe.
68. McIntyre.
69. Joseph.
70. Davis, F. E.
71. Downes.
72. Callison.
73. Simmons, W. P.
74. Harvey.
75. Bolton.

*Absent with leave until Aug. 28, 1897. Mitchell, H. E., 3d class, absent with leave (sick), from Feb. 19, '97, until Aug. 28, 1897.

FOURTH CLASS—125 MEMBERS.

1. Albery.
2. Amos, F. C.
3. Arnold.
4. Barnes.
5. Beck.
6. Bell.
7. Berry, J. A.
8. Bettison.
9. Beyer, E.
10. Bond.
11. Bowet.
12. Boyers.
13. Breth.
14. Brewster.
15. Brigham.
16. Brown, L. 2d.
17. Browne, B. F.
18. Bryant.
19. Buck, W. P.
20. Burnett.
21. Canfield.
22. Caples.
23. Carleton.
24. Cleveland.
25. Coleman, P. B.
26. Cooley.
27. Cowan, J. K.
28. Cox.
29. De Armond.
30. Deen.
31. Dent.
32. Dinsmore.
33. Dougherty.
34. Doyle, J. R.
35. Eby.
36. Ennis, W. P.
37. Enos, C.
38. Evans.
39. Fleming.
40. Foster, V. S.
41. Fryer.
42. Furnival.
43. Goodspeed.
44. Gregory.
45. Griffith.
46. Guthrie.
47. Ham.
48. Harlee.
49. Haskell, W. N.
50. Hayden.
51. Higbee.
52. Hurt.
53. Jewett.
54. Johnston, E. W.
55. Jordan, H. B.
56. Jordan, R. H.
57. Kay.
58. Keller.
59. Kent.
60. Keyes.
61. Knight.
62. Resigned.
63. Koopman.
64. Lahm.
65. Larkin.
66. Lee, G. M.
67. Lee, W. H.
68. Lynch.
69. Maguire.
70. Mangum.
71. Maybach.
72. McClellan.
73. Meyer.
74. Mitchell, H. E., 2d.
75. Morgan.
76. Morrisett.
77. Motlow.
78. Mould.
79. Mueller, A. H.
80. Müller, C. H.
81. Narlor.
82. Nelly.
83. Newman.
84. Pearson.
85. Peek.
86. Perry.
87. Pike.
88. Platt.
89. Poole.
90. Powell.
91. Pratt.
92. Prentice.
93. Riggs.
94. Robinson, G.
95. Roth.
96. Rudolph.
97. Russell.
98. Sheldon.
99. Sherrill.
100. Shinkle.
101. Shipp.
102. Small.
103. Smith, P. S.
104. Smith, W. D.
105. Smith, W. H.
106. Spalding.
107. Sprague.
108. Stacy.
109. Stannard.
110. Sterling.
111. Stevenson.
112. Stewart, D. E.
113. Stubbs.
114. Symington.
115. Taubee.
116. Telford.
117. Troxel.
118. Van Schaick.*
119. Walker, I. C.
120. Walker, W. McJ.
121. West.
122. Williams, A.
123. Willing.
124. Woolery.
125. Zane.

Following is the roster of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the corps of cadets: Adjutant, Babcock; Quartermaster, Davis, R. C.; Sergeant Major, Woodruff; Q. M. Sergeant, Kelly.

Captains.—A, Craig; B, Boggs; C, Henry; D, Williams, A. E.

Lieutenants.—A, Nesbitt, Wooten; B, McCloskey, Jordan, L. W.; C, Bricker, Spinks; D, Kerth, Stephens.

1st Sergeants.—A, Carter, B, Romeyn; C, Hunt; D, Jewell.

Sergeants.—A, Moseley, Major, Bundel, Granger; B, Trott, Stuart, G. W., Humphrey, E. H., Markham; C, McClure, Oliver, Simonds, G. S., Peyton; D, Kerr, F. B., Farrar, Putnam, Cowan, A. S.

Corporals.—A, Adams, Youngberg, Morey, Carson, Jackson, R. F.; B, Grant, Rhett, Comly, Gleaves, McIntyre; C, Baer, Davis, E. G., Doyle, F. C., Lukesh, Brice; D, Hyde, Tidball, Morris, Slaterry, Martin, C. F.

Assignments during the absence of the 2d class on furlough:

Acting Sergeant Major, Newbold; Acting Q. M. Sergeant, Fries.

Acting 1st Sergeant.—A, Brown, L., 1st; B, Ficus; C, Gowen; D, Ingram.

Acting Sergeant.—A, Scott, Munton, Welborn, Johnson, J. C.; B, Otwell, Ridenour, Miller, H. W., Maginnis; C, Lafferty, Janda, Merrill, Wheeler; C, Conner, Exton, Meade, Berry, D. G.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(Officers are requested to send items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. On cruise to Bering Sea. Address care Department.

BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns, Savannah, Ga.

CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill. On anchorage duty.

CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner. Harbor duty, New York City.

CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Baltimore, Md. Address Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Roath, 3 guns. Charleston, S. C.

CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring in charge, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

DALLAS, Capt. James R. Rogers, 4 guns. Boston, Mass.

DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. New Bedford, Mass.

FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Detroit, Mich.

FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns. At Key West, Fla., temporarily.

GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns. Galveston, Texas.

GRANT, Capt. F. M. Munger, 4 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

GRESHAM, Capt. A. B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

"GOLDEN GATE," 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. Harbor duty, San Francisco, Cal.

GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. Harbor duty, Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Philadelphia, Pa.

HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan. Harbor duty, New York City.

McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.

MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell. Anchorage duty New York Harbor.

MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun. Wilmington, N. C.

PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. With Bering Sea fleet. Address care Department.

SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding. Bay St. Louis, Miss.

SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.

SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Falling. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty, Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 3 guns. Headquarters, Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters, temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.

WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns. Headquarters, Portland, Me.

GENERAL OFFICERS FROM THE SOUTH.

A correspondent sends us the following list of general officers of the U. S. Army who were of Southern birth. Those marked with a star are graduates of the Military Academy:

- *Robert Anderson..... Kentucky.
- Henry Atkinson..... North Carolina.
- *Stephen V. Benét..... Florida.
- William O. Butler..... Kentucky.
- *Edward R. S. Canby..... Kentucky.
- *Philip St. George Cooke..... Virginia.
- *Alexander B. Dyer..... Virginia.
- Thomas Flournoy..... North Carolina.
- William R. Davie..... North Carolina.
- John C. Fremont..... South Carolina.
- William A. Hammond, Med. Dept..... Maryland.
- Wade Hampton..... South Carolina.
- William S. Harney..... Louisiana.
- William H. Harrison..... Virginia.
- Joseph Holt, J. A. G..... Kentucky.
- Benjamin Howard..... Virginia.
- George Izard..... South Carolina.
- Andrew Jackson..... North Carolina.
- Thomas S. Jessup..... Virginia.
- *Joseph E. Johnston..... Virginia.
- Joseph Lane..... North Carolina.
- Henry Lee..... Virginia.
- Thomas Marshall..... Kentucky.
- *Montgomery C. Meigs..... Georgia.
- *Edward O. C. Ord..... Maryland.
- Gideon J. Pillow..... Tennessee.
- Charles C. Pinckney..... South Carolina.
- Thomas Pinckney..... South Carolina.
- *John Pope..... Kentucky.
- Thomas Posey..... Virginia.
- Sterling Price..... Virginia.
- *George D. Ramsay..... Virginia.
- Lovell H. Rousseau..... Kentucky.
- Winfield Scott..... Virginia.
- John Sevier..... Virginia.
- Thomas A. Smith..... Georgia.
- Joseph P. Taylor..... Kentucky.
- Zachary Taylor..... Virginia.
- *George H. Thomas..... Virginia.
- *Lorenzo Thomas..... Delaware.
- David E. Twiggs..... Georgia.
- William A. Washington..... Virginia.
- Anthony W. White..... Virginia.
- James Wilkinson..... Maryland.
- David R. Williams..... South Carolina.
- James Winchester..... Maryland.
- William H. Winder..... Maryland.
- Joseph C. Breckinridge..... Kentucky.
- Anson Mills..... Texas.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

A writer in the Fort Russell "Knapsack" indulges in some retrospective reflections upon the present conditions of Army discipline. He says:

The 1st Sergeant came out of the orderly room one day lately, and scanned the quarters with his mild, beseeching eyes. A dozen privates lay on their bunks, and two or three recruits were sitting on their lockers near the door, wearing an apologetic mien for their presumption.

"I say, Jones," said the Sergeant, "will you take a message to the Captain for me?" "Naw!" answered Jones. "I am playing cards, and I want to have a good chance to win some socks, and I need 'em."

The "top" turned to another private, and said: "Smith, you're just the fellow I've been looking for. I have a message that the Captain must get. Come and take it over, like a good fellow."

"I came off of fatigue at 2 o'clock, and I'm so tired I haven't brushed up yet. I'd like to accommodate you, but I can't. Ask someone else."

The Sergeant's face assumed a weary look.

"Brown," he said, "I want you to go over to 22 for me, and at once. Come in the orderly room for a minute."

"Not much, I won't. I didn't enlist to run errands."

Brown resumed his playing. The Sergeant went into the orderly room, sat down and sighed.

"Mike," he said to the company clerk, "I wish we had the good old days back again. I don't like to offend any of the men if it can be avoided. If I do offend them, the next day's paper will contain a two-column article headed 'Abuse in the Army,' or 'Injustice Galore.' Insignificant things look great on paper, an investigation will follow, perhaps be ordered from Washington and there's more trouble. In the good old days a recruit was given to understand from the word 'go' that the sooner he became a soldier the better. Now it has to be broken to him gently. There are no commands except literary. They are all requests. A sharp word fetches the tears to his eyes, and drills must be conducted gently, or the 1st Sergeant gets a raking over for the beblubbered optics of the command or for disturbing the peace. Every soldier has to be handled with gloves, and padded ones at that. If I want a man for guard or kitchen police, I will have to ask his permission and prefix the request with 'please.' Ain't that right?" And he looked up from his work for corroboration of his statement.

"Yes," assented the company clerk, "but there are better soldiers now than there used to be."

"O, there are, eh?" he snorted. "I went out a minute ago to get someone to tell the Captain that the Lieutenant was on guard and consequently could not report the company at retreat. There were tears in my eyes, but it was no use. It was all part of a scheme the government had for creating displeasure and making work. There is no one in the army now to give it dignity but the non-coms. The privates are all a lot of boys too nervous to handle a rifle and too aristocratic to work. And they're good soldiers, are they? It didn't use to be so. When I enlisted twenty years ago a man would suck hard rind when he had to, and swear it was the finest thing on earth. Now when a recruit enlists he leaves his manhood behind."

"The army is getting effeminate, eh?"

"Yes. These three-year enlistments have played the deuce, so far as the regular service is concerned. Give us five-year enlistments, a station 200 miles from civilization, and I'll show you a company of soldiers hardly healthy, efficient and contented. The change has been too sudden for the good of the service, and the latter must be altered to meet the changed conditions. How? I haven't thought out, and I'm not in command of the army, anyway. A soldier is not supposed to have so-called civilized instincts. He is a person whose character is conditional on his surroundings, and his surroundings are so different that they alter his very nature. I want a fatigue party to-morrow. Write this out and hang it on the hook."

The 1st Sergeant dictated and the clerk wrote:

"Wanted.—The Quartermaster has the honor to request the presence of the following men to a party to be held at the administration building, Thursday, the 'steenth

inst. Canvas uniform and campaign hats will be worn. Come prepared to enjoy the festivities.

"AL. A. MEDA,
"1st Sergeant Co. Q."

OUR INTERNATIONAL IRRESPONSIBILITY.

It is humiliating to have our friends explaining abroad that we are not to be taken seriously. But that our orators and legislators do not intend to be taken seriously they take frequent occasion to prove. This was shown in a remarkable manner only a few days ago in the Senate. That body had taken action in the case of Cuba calculated to give great offense to Spain, and in the case of Hawaii calculated to give great offense to Japan. If the Senate was prepared to stand by its own action, an increase of the Navy, amounting almost to doubling it, was of the most urgent necessity. We were exposed, by the action of the Senate, to an attack upon both flanks. It was necessary for us to maintain at once on the Atlantic coast a fleet superior to that of Spain, and on the Pacific coast to that of Japan. Everybody knows that we are very far short of that condition of preparedness. And yet the Senate showed the irresponsibility and insincerity of its own previous performance by resolving that we should not have such a Navy. For that was really the meaning of the refusal of that body to allow contracts for armor plate to be made at the price offered. It is possible that armor plate could be provided at a profit at \$300 a ton, the figure beyond which the Senate declined to go, whereas the price charged was \$425. It is said that this latter price is lower than that paid by England or France or Germany. In that case the showing that we could get armor plate for more than a fourth less would shed an interesting side light on the iron and steel schedule of the tariff. But, however that may be, we must have armor plate at once and at any price if the Senate meant what its bellicose behavior seemed to mean. We were really at the mercy of the contractors, for the only alternative proposition to that of buying of the manufacturers at their own price was the establishment by the government of its own plant for making armor plate. That suggestion has been made before, in rather a speculative way. But this time, always assuming the sincerity and responsibility of the Senate, the question was not speculative, but intensely practical, and even vital. Battleships cannot in any case be improvised, but to postpone the completion of them until the Government supplied itself with a plant for armor plate is like adjourning it without day.—Harper's Weekly.

BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain this year at Bisley was more than usually interesting on account of the remarkable shooting accomplished with the Lee-Metford rifle, which was used at the range in the annual competition for the first time. Its accuracy is described as something phenomenal over the old arms used. "Of the thousands of volunteers, regulars, and colonial troops taking part in the various competitions, hundreds have broken all records. It is no exaggeration to say that bull's-eyes have become tediously monotonous," says a dispatch. "In several competitions 20 or more men shooting at the 500 and 600-yard ranges made the highest possible scores. In the final ties were quite tiresome, owing to the competitors repeating the feat. But for accidents of wind and light it would have been impossible to have decided who were the winners of some of the prizes. In these same events dozens of the marksmen were within one or two points of the highest scores made. An instance of excellent scoring was seen in the competition for the Queen's prize, the chief event of the meeting. On July 23, the winner of the silver medal scored 219 points. The winner in 1896 scored only 196. While the scores of 186 last year got into the eliminated hundred who competed for the gold medal, not one of the marksmen among the hundred this year scored below 206.

A large number of marksmen were present from the regulars and volunteers, both at home and abroad. A summary of the principal contests follows: The annual match between Cambridge and Oxford teams of four, 15 shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, won by Cambridge, 674, to 633; the team of eight match between regulars and volunteers, on the same conditions, was won by the volunteers, 1,346 against 1,289. The Kolapore Cup match was won by Victoria, with the fine score of 751 points, New Zealand winning second place and Canada third. The Elcho Shield, open to teams of eight at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen shots per man at each distance; was won by England; score, 1,603, much behind last year's. Ireland was second, with 1,494 points, and Scotland third, with 1,484. In the Graphic Cup, over thirty competitors made 35, the highest possible score in seven shots at 200 yards. Fifteen competitors tied again in the shoot-off, and the trials went on until only one was left with a uniform string of bull's-eyes.

Col. Guy V. Henry does not believe that Jefferson Barracks is a suitable station for cavalry and in this opinion he is sustained by his military superiors. But as his opinion does not accord with that of some of the St. Louis newspapers they think it necessary to subject the Colonel to abuse. How this is to help the matter we do not see, for it is a question of fact, concerning which our military authorities are the best judges. In view of the possibility of Col. Henry's assignment to the 3d Cavalry and believing that this would lead to the removal from Jefferson Barracks of the companies of the 3d now stationed there, citizens of St. Louis have addressed a letter to President McKinley asking that such transfer be not made, as it would be contrary to the established rule and an injustice to other officers. As the record shows that Col. Henry did what he could for Jefferson Barracks when he was on duty there, he is entitled to the thanks of the St. Louis people; not to their abuse.

From the "Stygian Punch."—"I must say," said Napoleon, talking over battles with Priam, "that I never could understand how you Trojans ever got fooled with that Greek horse." "Nonsense!" retorted Priam. "Many an expert horseman has been fooled on a horse, before and since." "I know that," said Napoleon. "But those troops must have made some noise inside." "They did," replied Priam; "but we thought the beast had the heaves."—Harper's Bazar.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., and Harriot Virginia, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Montgomery of Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. R. B.—In further answer to your inquiry we would say that one of the best scores on record at 200 yards, standing team of 12 men, 5 shots per man, Remington rifle, .50 caliber, was made by the 7th Regiment, New York team, at Creedmoor, during the annual fall rifle shoot in 1896. The score of the team at that time was 259 points out of a possible 300. There are no team matches shot hereabouts in the open by teams of 10 men, 10 shots per man, at 200 yards, and it is hard to find a record corresponding to the one you mention. In the interstate military match at Sea Girt, in 1896, for teams of 12 men, 10 shots per man, at 200 and 500 yards, the team from Georgia, with Springfield rifle, scored at 200 yards 517 points out of a possible 600.

N. V. T.—While marching in column of files, in order to form line to the right, what would be the proper command. Answer—"By the right (or left) flank," "guide right (or left)," which brings formation to company front and column of fours can then be formed. This formation is seldom used, and only to pass obstacles.

D. F.—The address of Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., U. S. A., is Fort Sheridan, Ill. The address of Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., is Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Col. Forwood is now traveling in Europe.

C. L. G.—The next vacancy from the 14th District of Illinois to West Point occurs in 1900, and from the 17th District in 1901.

W. E. C.—The next vacancy occurs at the Naval Academy from the 2d District of Connecticut in 1900.

INQUISITIVE.—The War Department declines to make public the records in the case of Lieuts. Gregg and Lindsay as contrary to the usage of the Department.

1ST SERGEANT, N. Y. P.—Consult G. O. 79, A. G. O., 1892, as to method of obtaining a commission from the ranks of the Army, published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Dec. 3, 1892, page 234.

H. C.—Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy are arranged in four distinct classes, corresponding with the four years of study. The cadets employed on the first year's course constitute the fourth class; those on the second year's course, the third class; those on the third year's course, the second class; and those on the fourth year's course, the first class. The academic year commences on the 1st of July.

E. H.—There are at present vacancies to the Military Academy from the 2d, 22d, 23d and 33d Districts of New York. There are now no vacancies from that State to the Naval Academy.

W. T. J.—The next vacancy to the Naval Academy from the 16th District of New York will occur in 1900.

CHEYENNE asks when there will be vacancies in "appointments at large" to West Point and Annapolis, including the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. Answer—One vacancy to Naval Academy in 1898, and one in 1900. Four vacancies to Military Academy in 1899, three in 1900, and two in 1901.

The Navy Department has issued a revision of the regulations for target practice. Beside sub-calibre practice there will be two kinds of great gun practice, sea practice and record practice, six sea practices and one record practice annually. Sea practice will be conducted on and off soundings, the ranges varying from 800 to 3,000 yards, the ship steaming about the target at eight knots, if capable. During the two sea practices annually, the ship is to be cleared for action and actual battle conditions observed. Three a year secondary battery allowances will be expended at night, with search lights illuminating the target. The only record kept of sea practice shall be for the files of the ship and the instruction of the men engaged. For record practice, two boats for observers will be anchored at 1,000-3,000 yards from target on lines intersecting at right angle at target. One observer in each boat and one on board ship are to be provided with a T for noting angle where shot first strikes water, and with a standardized watch for taking time of shots. A fourth observer will notice time, gun and name of gun captain firing—this practice is to be held under way back and forth at five knots and varying ranges. Final merit is found by multiplying the merit off target by a fraction of which the numerator is quantity stated in a time table of allowances and denominator average time in seconds between shots. Merit off target is the per cent. of maximum, shown by weights assigned to shots falling in rectangles of vertical target. Small-arm target firing will occur quarterly with two classes of prizes, 1st, \$10; 2d, \$5, for every 25 men who take part. Target firing of boarders and riflemen is discontinued but the companies will be exercised in firing volleys and at "B" Army target, quarterly, at 300 yards. Gatling gun and Colt automatic gun practice will be held quarterly.

Under date of April 16, 1897, Consul Miller writes from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands: "Within the past few months, investigations of the harbor here have been made by the colonial government with the view of erecting a pier extending to a depth that will enable any vessel to discharge her cargo without the aid of lighters. Col. Lewis, of the royal engineers, under the direction of the Imperial Government, has been making soundings and surveys here with a view to the establishment of a naval station on the opposite shore from Port Stanley, with a pier leading thereto. This station would render communication with the outer world much more frequent, and would be of great assistance in towing distressed vessels into safety. The presence of ships of war here for the past six months clearly demonstrates this, they having brought in two merchant vessels, and, through the services of their divers, temporarily repaired one of them in a short time, and at reasonable rates. In commemoration of the 'longest reign,' the erection of a hospital suitable for this port is being considered. This, I believe, will be of marked benefit to enfeebled sailors who may be dropped here, as there are no such accommodations in these islands."

According to the official report of the Seraskierate, the total Turkish losses in Epirus and Thessaly amounted to 991 killed and 2,664 wounded, among the former being 2 pashas and 72 officers, of whom 27 belonged to the staff. The "Italia Militare e Marina," referring to this disproportionate loss of officers in the field, thinks it may be explained by the supposition that the officers exposed themselves freely in order to set a good example to the men, and inspire them with courage, and, secondly, by mounted officers being a much better mark for the enemy's riflemen than would be the rank and file.

The "Midsummer Number" of "St. Nicholas" contains many excellent stories, some capital rhymes and interesting information in natural history, concluding with the music for six songs of Mother Goose, by Mrs. John Orth.

THE STATE TROOPS.

STATE CAMP NEW YORK.

The season of 1897 at the camp of instruction of New York, near Peekskill, which began on the afternoon of Saturday, June 19, ended on Saturday afternoon last, the season being an unusually short one, as much of the money intended for camp use was utilized in connection with the Grant memorial parade in New York, in April last.

The last of the National Guard organizations to visit camp were the 1st and 2d Batteries, of New York, Capt. Louis Wendel and David Wilson respectively commanding, and the 74th Regiment, of Buffalo, under command of Colonel George C. Fox. The closing week was by far the most interesting of all, and some of the best work of the season was done by the organizations then in camp. This applies to the infantry as well as the artillery. The State has in the 74th a good regiment, generally speaking, but like the 47th, it is slow and is lacking in spirit and snap. This condition of affairs, as one of the "post" officers put it, percolates through the entire organization, from the Colonel down. The cadence at all drills and ceremonies is slow, both in the step and manual, and little or no improvement was made by the regiment in this respect during the week. The work of the command otherwise, guard duty excepted, was very good. The company work generally was good and the battalion and regimental work was excellent. The regiment is fortunate in the possession of two good Majors, both of whom are thoroughly posted in their duties and are excellent instructors and both of whom have rendered valuable service to the State as instructors or inspectors at the camp. In the extended order the 74th did better work than most organizations in camp this year, especially those of the 1st and 2d Brigades, because it has had more practice. Even in this organization, however, the extended order work was not up to the standard. Guard duty generally was poorly performed. Sentries paced their posts in a perfunctory manner and little heed was paid in many instances to the rules and regulations as laid down in the guard manual. There was a marked improvement, in this direction, however, before the end of the tour. Entrance to the camp, after "taps," was effected more successfully during the 74th's occupancy, perhaps, than under any other organization, the "Army and Navy Journal" representative himself being forced to get into camp surreptitiously after "taps" on more than one occasion because of the refusal of Col. Fox, unlike other regimental commanding officers, in the absence of Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, to "recognize" newspaper men and to allow them to be passed through the lines to their quarters. The camp, at best, is very poorly guarded at any time and little difficulty is experienced by any one exercising proper caution in getting in or out of camp at any hour, in spite of the precautions taken at the guard house and outpost. Just why the guardsmen should be permitted to leave the camp grounds at one point and not at another is not apparent. The fact is, however, that men are allowed to go to the canteen back of the parade ground, and that from that point they can get over to Peekskill with little difficulty, while the same men are stopped when they attempt to pass the guard house with a view of going down the Roa Hook road for a swim.

The ceremonial work of the 74th in the main was very fair. The field music of the 74th was the worst that has ever been heard in camp.

The artillery quarters were detached from the infantry quarters during the week and the guard lines were changed so as to cover only the infantry camp, or that portion of the camp south of the streets occupied by separate companies when in camp. One of these streets was removed entirely and on this new sentry line was established. As there were thus fewer posts the guard details were reduced accordingly. Fewer men were also sent to the outpost last week. The 74th reported on Sunday morning, July 24, 535 officers and enlisted men present out of a total of 608, the percentage of attendance thus being 87.99.

The work of the batteries last week was highly commended. They drilled only once each day, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, alternating each day. Both had a number of green horses and the manner in which these were handled by the men was regarded as remarkable by the Army officials in camp, one of whom said it usually took about six months to break in a new horse thoroughly in the service, while the artillerymen in camp took the horses and put them right into harness and drilled with them.

On Thursday the 1st Battery, under command of Capt. Wendel, gave two splendid exhibitions on the field, consisting of saber exercises, single and double; 175 movements in all, without the numbers; broadsword exercises, 48 movements, consisting of cuts and parries; 4 pyramids, Grecian, Egyptian, Roman and American; scaling wall, 9½ feet high and 12 feet wide; scaling second story of "white house," 20 feet high, by means of pyramids; a relay race, mounted, 200 yards, between the 1st and 2d platoons, which was won by the 1st, and a broadsword contest between Lieut. Theo. F. Schmidt and Pvt. Edw. Martini, in which the Lieutenant broke his adversary's sword by a left head cut. The first of these exhibitions was given in the morning for the benefit of the Adjutant General. The second in the afternoon attracted a large audience and evoked storms of applause.

On Friday, July 30, the contest for the Flanagan trophy—a bronze figure of Mars, valued at \$600—took place between the 1st and 2d Batteries, the 6th, which won the trophy last year for the first time, having declined the issue, in spite of the offer of Lieut. Flanagan to pay all expenses of transportation, subsistence, etc., providing the 6th would send a detachment to camp to defend the prize. The 2d Battery shot in the morning and the 1st in the afternoon. Each battery fired 20 shots, 10 of shell and 10 of shrapnel, using the 3.2 breech loading guns. No sighting shots were allowed. The targets were of canvas 12 by 20 feet. The contest was under the supervision of Maj. Horatio P. Stacpole, of the 10th Battalion, Post Adjutant; Col. John C. Bates and Capt. Edw. E. Harding, U. S. A., were the judges. The distance was 1,000 yards. The batteries were each allowed one hour in which to fire their shots.

It was decided by the judges that none of the shots fired by either battery had hit the target direct, but that the perforations found when the targets were removed had all been made by fragments of shell or shrapnel. They accordingly counted the total number of perforations in each target and awarded the prize to the 1st Battery, whose target was riddled from top to bottom and the lower part of which had been torn away by a shell that had unfortunately struck the target just a trifle too low. Capt. Wendel has magnanimously offered to give the 6th Battery a chance to defend the trophy by competition with the 1st before Oct. 1 next. The usual ceremonies marked the close of the camp.

Speaking of the troops in camp this season Col. Bates said it was on the whole very creditable. He was sorry, however, he said, to see the extended order work neglected. The progress made by the guard in the last five

years otherwise, he said, was very marked. The drill regulations had been revised to some extent by Gen. Rueger; they are to be still to be further revised by Gen. Miles.

Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, his assistant, Col. Wm. Carey Sanger, and Capt. J. B. Burbank, U. S. Artillery, were all much pleased with the work of the batteries. One of the latter talking with the "Army and Navy Journal" representative, said the feature of the week was undoubtedly the target practice on Friday. "Only four times within the past seven years," he said, "have the batteries had a chance to get such practice, twice at the expense of the State and twice at the expense of the batteries. The match on Friday," he said, "clearly indicated that this practice was not sufficient, as the men cannot tell what allowances to make for the conditions of weather or powder. Arrangements should be made by which the artillery can practice at least once a year, as does the infantry on a State range. The artillery is to-day in the same place as was the infantry ten years ago. Its condition has been improved somewhat, but very little, while the infantry has been able to get almost every need. There is not sufficient attention given to the artillery by the State."

2d REGIMENT, N. G. N. J., COL. S. V. S. MUZZY.

After a week of storms the 2d Regiment of New Jersey, which went into camp at Sea Girt on July 24, had reason to hope that they would have better weather, but a warm Sunday was succeeded by two days which were among the worst ever experienced in a summer encampment. Rain driven at a high velocity by a northeaster prevented drills except at rare intervals for several days and the men suffered severely from cold and dampness.

Under these circumstances the 2d made a poor showing, and such drills as were made and guard duty were performed in a manner much inferior to the excellent performance of duty by the 4th. The first two or three guard mounts were exhibitions of incapacity, entirely new movements not in the book being performed, and the Adjutant and guard instructors were highly incensed. Recruits were first put on guard in order that the best men would be on when visitors came to the camp, and by their mistakes set a very bad example. Some of them on Monday night had a countersign, unknown to those who should have given out one. Later in the week there was considerable improvement.

The attendance was not good, only 613 out of an aggregate of 845 being present in mid-week. The 1st, with 838 officers and men, had 658 present; the 4th, 640 out of 780. The 2d will therefore have a percentage of .72, the 1st of .77 and the 4th of .78.

Much of the lack of proficiency shown by the regiment was attributed at headquarters to the fact that the 2d tried to obtain its rifle practice at camp. A whole battalion would be ordered to the range at once and drills and other instruction omitted.

The Gatling Gun Company from Orange, under command of Capt. Fish, was the model company of the camp, very superior in drill discipline and personnel to its neighbors. While many officers of the 2d appeared to resent attempts at instruction by Army officers or the higher officers of the State, the artillerymen were anxious and willing to learn and had with them Sergt. John D. Murphy of Co. D, 13th U. S. Infantry, a most capable instructor, whose services were highly appreciated by officers and men. This is said to be the first instance in New Jersey of the detail of an N. C. O. of the Army to serve with a National Guard company in camp, and the experiment was highly successful, and worthy of repetition. The Gatling Company drilled both as infantry and artillery and appeared very proficient.

The 1st Brigade staff and State staff which have had personal charge of the camp for three weeks and have performed the duties of post officers in an exemplary manner celebrated the close of the season by a dinner and ball, the former given by the 1st Brigade officers, the latter by the State officers. The dinner was given at the headquarters mess hall on Wednesday evening. Invitations were issued to fifty. On the list of guests were Vice-President Hobart, Governor Griggs and family, the Army officers in camp, the officers of the 2d, the general officers of the State and a number of ladies. The ball was given on Thursday in the spacious N. J. S. Rifle Association clubhouse, a large marquee containing a dancing platform being erected outside the house to the north. The working staff have well earned the pleasures of the table and ball room by constant attendance to their duties for three weeks, and Gen. P. F. Wanser, Col. Parker, his Assistant Adjutant General, Major Wallace, Aide-de-Camp, and dother officers were recipients of high compliments. The Quartermasters' Department of the State also received great praise for its careful work this year.

Cornelius Ward of Co. I, 2d Regiment, went into the cold surf for a swim, while overheated, on Sunday, and died from the shock. As soon as it was seen he was in distress comrades bravely swam to the rescue and brought him ashore before he was drowned. But their efforts and those of the Ambulance Corps were of no avail. Ward had served eight years in the Army and was wounded in a fight with Indians. His death threw a shock of sadness over the camp and the regiment took action to ensure him a soldier's funeral and to relieve his family.

CALIFORNIA VETERANS.

The California National Guard has a veteran organization, organized May 16, 1888, and entitled "Veterans' National Guard of California." The objects of the corps are: To promote social union and fellowship; to assist its members in all just claims for the rights and benefits conferred upon them by the laws of the State of California; and to advance the interests of the National Guard. Any person who has received a certificate from the Adjutant General of the State of California, certifying that he has served seven consecutive years in the National Guard, is eligible to membership. The dues are two dollars per annum, payable quarterly. The corps badge is issued upon the payment of \$2.50. Corps buttons, 50 cents. Meetings are held on the third Wednesday in February, May, August and November of each year, and at such other times as the corps may direct. Veterans who have not applied for exempt certificate are requested to do so—those in active service through the proper military channels—those not in active service to the Adjutant General direct. Upon application to the Adjutant General, State of California, at Sacramento, the necessary blanks will be furnished. Upon request the Adjutant will furnish blanks for membership. The corps is gaining strength daily and it is desirable that all Veteran National Guardsmen of California become members. The officers of the corps for 1897 are: Commander, Col. Alfred D. Cutler (retired); vice-Commander, ex-1st Sergt. Edgar N. Snook; Adjutant, Lieut. Col. Philip L. Jash (active); Paymaster, ex-Capt. Charles P. Le Breton, (10th term);

finance committee, ex-Pvt. John P. Robertson, Col. Hyman P. Bush (retired); Corp. Mitchell J. Myers (active).

MICHIGAN STATE TROOPS.

The 1st Brigade of Michigan National Guard, Brig. Gen. F. B. Lyon, will march by rail and boat to Island Lake, on Aug. 10, for a week's camp tour. The camp will be made ready for the troops under the direction of Q. M. Gen. W. L. White. "Special attention will be given to instruction in fire discipline and riot service," says Adj. Gen. Irish. "This is what the State maintains its troops for." Each regiment except the 4th, on successive days (except Sunday) will make a practice march out of camp, starting after the dinner hour, and camping over night at places to be hereafter designated and returning before noon the next day.

It is expected that the General commanding will avail himself of the assistance of Capt. Cornelius Gardener, U. S. A., who is on detached service by order of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of instructing the Michigan National Guard. A battalion of the 19th Infantry will camp with the brigade. Brig. Gen. F. H. Case, Inspector General, will report to Gen. Lyon for duty as inspecting officer of the command. It is left to the General commanding the brigade to control the course of instruction and discipline of the camp at his discretion.

TEXAS.

During the camp and interstate drill at Camp Culberson, San Antonio, Tex., July 21, the merchants of the city closed their establishments for half a day in order to give their employes a chance to attend, the day being more than usually attractive by the attendance of the Governor and Mayor. Governor Culberson, Gen. Mabry and the Mayor witnessed the inspections and the competitive drill. The Belknaps are several times State and interstate prize winners. They were handicapped in the drill, however, by the fact that their Captain had been under arrest through a mistake in his not recognizing one of the Brigadiers, who was not in uniform. He was released shortly after arrest, but the arrest itself unsettled him. Notwithstanding the incident, the company put up a very fine drill. The other companies inspected were the Garrity Rifles, of Corsicana; Lipscombs, Luling; Co. D, St. Paul; Neeley Zouaves, of Memphis, and Texarkana Rifles, all of which also drilled in competition for respective competitive prizes. During the day the Mayor held a levee, at which the Governor assisted him in receiving the numerous guests who called at the municipal tent.

Exhibition drills were given by the Waco Bicycle Field Corps, the Dallas Zouaves, Governor's Guard and Texarkana Rifles. The night attack and sham battle were very thrilling and realistic. Charges on the Governor's position by the regulars and their repulse by the volunteers was greeted with wild applause by the multitude, whom it was very difficult to keep off the field. The Mayor's camp, with its profuse supply of liquid commissary, narrowly escaped capture, but was bravely and successfully defended. Two of the Neeleys, one of the St. Pauls and a regular fell on the field, overcome by heat.

During a skirmish drill by the 5th U. S. Cavalry, Capt. H. S. Bishop, Troop K, was thrown from his horse and severely injured. His collar bone was reported broken and other injuries inflicted. A grand sham battle and night attack on an improvised fort occurred at night, but was brought to a sudden stop by the discovery that "fixed" ammunition was used by some of the soldiers. No one was injured, and an investigation is being made to discover the guilty parties.

Brig. Gen. William L. Graham, U. S. A., commanding the Department of Texas, visited the camp on July 24, and, together with the Governor, reviewed the troops. The interstate individual contest for the best drilled man was held in the morning with ninety-one contestants. It took three-quarters of an hour to decide it. The first prize went to Pvt. Joel Stebbins, of the Thurstons, of Omaha; second to Sergt. Richards, same company, and third to Pvt. Arthur Hoyt, of the Garrity Rifles, of Corsicana. The U. S. Artillery gave an exhibition drill which was greatly admired. The regulars also repeated their calisthenics to music. The camp instruction came to a close, July 25, with the announcement of the award of the prizes as follows: First prize, \$3,000 and the interstate championship cup, Governor's Guards, of Austin, Tex., with a percentage of 95.60; second prize, \$1,000, Morton Cadets, of Washington, D. C., percentage, 92.5; third prize, \$500, Seeley Rifles, of Galveston, percentage, 92.35. Zouave contests: First prize, \$1,000, Neeley Zouaves, Memphis, Tenn.; second prize, \$750, Dallas Zouaves, Dallas, Tex.; third prize, \$500, San Antonio Zouaves, San Antonio, Tex. The percentage of the winning company is the second highest ever made under the new tactics. The Governor's Guard won on their Captain's interpretation of one movement in the programme. In changing the direction of the company in column of files, he halted his company, faced to the right and marched off. All the other captains executed the command by a flank movement.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The annual tour of duty of the New York Naval Militia, which began on July 24 and ended on the 31st, will be noted not only for the unusually bad weather experienced the greater part of the time, but for the excellent results obtained. Unlike the land force, the Naval Militia was not spared in the performance of its routine duty on account of heavy rain, and the naval force, rain or shine, had any amount of work to perform, the rain in some cases making the work all the harder and more hazardous. The 1st Battalion under Comdr. Duncan, was transported on Navy tugs to Tompkinsville, where it was divided on the Massachusetts and Texas, the men being told off and each militiaman having one of Uncle Sam's bluejackets for a running mate, and doing everything that he did.

Comdr. Duncan and his staff went aboard the Massachusetts, and with them went the 2d and 3d divisions of the battalion and the Hospital Corps of eight men. On the Texas went Lieut. Comdr. Kent and staff with the 1st and 4th divisions and the drum corps. As soon as the men were all aboard the two warships started for Fishers Island. The battalions crowded the vessels and in fact some men had to be left behind for lack of room. The programme of instruction included quarters and inspection as per Navy Regulations; church service; instruction in the different parts of the ship; great guns and ordnance; special details were instructed in the use of

torpedoes on board the U. S. torpedo boat Ericsson; exercise in abandoning ship; arming and away all boats; clearing ship for action; signalling, lectures, etc. It had been intended to have target practice at sea, shore drills, and exercise in boats under oars and sails, but this part of the instruction had to be abandoned, owing to the severe storm, and the time devoted to other work. Officers and men under Comdr. Duncan performed the duty allotted them with the greatest zeal and intelligence and there were no shirkers, and the Navy officers commended their work in the highest terms. Capt. F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., of the Massachusetts, speaking for all his fellow officers, frankly stated that they had been sorry to see the militia come aboard. Officers and sailors alike disliked the idea of being crowded by a party of land lubbers and apprentices. In the first twenty-four hours, however, the officers and crew on the two men-of-war found that their visitors were not land lubbers or apprentices, but were sailors, with thorough knowledge of sailor duties, and with sailor hearts in them, and good, deft, strong sailormen. The 1st Battalion was assigned to men-of-war by reason of its being the older organization, and had been thoroughly trained previously by Comdr. Duncan's predecessor, Capt. J. W. Miller, now commander of the brigade. The 2d Battalion on the same day as the 1st Battalion assembled at the headquarters of the latter on the New Hampshire and under Comdr. W. A. Stayton embarked in small boats, and forming in double columns were towed up the sound by steam launches. The first launch was in command of Capt. Stayton, towing Cutter No. 2, Lieut. Ford; Cutter No. 6, Boatswain's Mate Crossing; Cutter No. 10, Ensign Braine; Cutter No. 12, Lieut. Reid, and Cutter No. 13, the provision boat. The second launch, in charge of Paymr. Mollenhauser, towed the double bank whaleboat in charge of Boatswain's Mate Hamilton; the Minnesota whaleboat, Ensign Langthorne; the Raleigh's boat, Gunner's Mate Harbold; the Minnesota's gig, Boatswain's Mate Stewart, and the paper boat. The battalion proceeded to Sands Point, where it camped on the evening of July 24.

Sunday night, July 25, during the severe storm, proved an exciting one. A cutter was observed dragging her anchor and to save her from going ashore several boats were manned and she was safely beached from the fury of the storm. This had hardly been accomplished when another yacht was observed to be in distress, and the boys went out and hauled her safely under the lee of Sands Point. A heavy sea was running, which, with the darkness and rain, made the work extremely hard, and the success which attended the efforts of the men showed the skill and judgment they used. The second camp was at Oyster Bay, at Lloyd's Neck, which was reached about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 26. Here, until July 29, the men were taught the management of small boats, both rowing and sailing, and in rough weather, embarking and disembarking. The battalion gained a most valuable experience in taking care of itself on active service, relying wholly on itself, and the commissary department proved itself a very capable one. Another fact worthy of note was that men from the ranks of the battalion ran the engines of the launches, there being no hired engineers. Too much credit cannot be given Comdr. Stayton and his officers and men, for it must be remembered it was their first tour of duty, and they are without any drill ship. The men, it is also worthy of note, preserved excellent discipline. The battalion on July 29 broke camp to proceed to Fort Hamilton and pitch camp, and hold joint exercises with the 1st Battalion, and review. Capt. J. W. Miller issued orders prescribing the following routine for July 30 off Fort Hamilton: Inspection of the 1st Naval Battalion on board the ships by the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General of New York; exercises of the 1st and 2d Battalions in boats under oars during the forenoon watch. During the afternoon the camp of the 2d Naval Battalion will be inspected by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Adjutant General, after which there will be a combined review at Fort Hamilton, the 1st Battalion acting as infantry and the 2d Battalion as artillery. The day proved a fine one. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt arrived off Fort Hamilton in the torpedo boat Porter. With him were Capt. Jacob W. Miller, the commander of the Naval Militia Brigade; his chief of staff, S. Dana Greene; Capt. Aaron Vanderbilt, Alderman Jeroloman, and Insp. Gen. Hoffman, and Capt. H. O. Satterlee of Gov. Black's staff. Adj. Gen. Tillinghast was not present on account of illness.

Mr. Roosevelt first inspected the 1st Battalion aboard the Massachusetts and Texas, at "quarters." Aboard the Massachusetts, as part of the ship's company, were Comdr. Duncan and his staff of the Navy Militia; Lieut. Dimock and his officers and men of the 2d division; Lieut. Barnard and his officers and men of the 3d division, and the hospital corps. When this inspection was finished Mr. Roosevelt and party then went to the Texas. Lieut. Comdr. Kent commanded the divisions of the Naval Battalion on the Texas, and with him were the 1st division under Lieut. Forshev, the 4th division under Lieut. Eyer, and the drum and fife corps. In the afternoon the 1st Battalion manned boats and went ashore, uniting with the 2d Battalion for review. The brigade presented a very handsome appearance when formed under the direction of Capt. Miller, and the ceremony was very good all the way through. After the passage the brigade reformed in three sides of a hollow square. Mr. Roosevelt addressed the men and paid them a high compliment for their work. Among other things he said: "Some of you are already so proficient in naval duties that I should not hesitate to trust one of our warships in your sole charge. I shall try to do this next year, but such a trust will only be given to the best of the naval militia of the country."

Mr. Roosevelt explained afterward that his idea was to draw a ship's company from the older battalions of the naval militia from all over the country and to make up an entire crew from them, with the exception of the officer in command of the vessel and, probably, the chief engineer.

Mr. Roosevelt also witnessed the embarkation of the 2d Battalion and a boat drill of the 1st Battalion, which was maneuvered about the battleship Massachusetts in response to signals sent by flag by the signal men of the battalion.

We understand that Capt. Aaron Vanderbilt, an ex-Navy officer and gentleman prominent in maritime affairs, is to be appointed on the staff of Capt. Miller. Capt. Vanderbilt has been one of the most ardent workers on behalf of the naval militia and his appointment will be an excellent one.

The U. S. S. Lancaster will probably be assigned the 2d Battalion for an armory and drill ship.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. A, 22d Regiment, N. G. N. Y., have unanimously nominated Sergt. W. B. Porter for the position of 2d Lieutenant.

Co. B, 9th New York, have decided to give a concert and dance in the armory in October next.

The 3d Brigade Association, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps, will hold their reunion meeting at the city and county hall, Buffalo, on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Col. William A. Bancroft of Cambridge was on July 30, unanimously elected to succeed Brig. Gen. Peach as commander of the 2d Brigade, Massachusetts Militia. Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft comes of an old Groton family, and was born in that town, April 28, 1855. He was educated at Lawrence Academy, Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College (1878), and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881. He first showed his ability as a commander when at Harvard College, his fame as captain and stroke of the Harvard University crews of '77, '78 and '79, that so signally defeated Yale, is widespread. In 1875, while a freshman at college, he joined the State militia as private in Co. K, 5th Infantry; was advanced through the various grades to captain in 1879, and became Colonel of his regiment in 1882. He was the senior Colonel of the Massachusetts militia, and under him the 5th Regiment has attained a high state of efficiency.

The first regiment of heavy artillery of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Mathews, will perform a tour of duty at Fort Warren, Boston, from Aug. 9 to 15. In conformity with orders from the War Department, no civilians will be allowed to land on the island during the week, except by special pass issued by Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., commandant of the post. Lieut. E. M. Weaver, U. S. A., under the direction of Col. Woodruff, has arranged the schedule of drills for the tour of duty of the command which embraces a most progressive programme. The New York National Guard authorities might well take a lesson from Massachusetts in having a portion of its troops instructed as heavy artillery at some of the Harbor forts.

Troop C, New York, Capt. Clayton, will encamp at its own expense at East Williston, near Queens, L. I., on Sept. 4 and 5 next. A supply of tents will be procured from the Ordnance Department.

Despite statements to the contrary, no designs have yet been accepted for a monument to the late Adjutant General Porter, of New York.

Members of the New York National Guard can practice at Creedmoor as follows: For qualification of marksmen and sharpshooters, Aug. 7, 14, 28, Sept. 6, 18. For qualification of marksmen and experts, Aug. 21, Sept. 11.

The National Guard of Maine go into camp at Au-

gusta on Aug. 7. Adj. Gen. Richards has issued orders giving the train service for the conveyance of the several companies to and from Augusta. Permission has been granted to the Signal Corps to proceed to camp across country on bicycles, they furnishing their own subsistence en route. Should a severe storm render it impossible for them to proceed in this manner, they will take the special train from Portland. Company cooks, not exceeding two to a company, and one each for the Ambulance Corps and the Signal Corps, will be paid \$1.25 a day for each day's service from the 7th to the 13th, inclusive.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Troops is taking heroic measures to get rid of useless organizations, and improve the discipline of the force. On July 26 Adjutant General Jumel announced that the returns of Battery C, Iberia Artillery, for the last several quarters having shown the standard of efficiency in that company to be very much below that required of the average company of the L. S. N. G., and investigations having shown the fact that members generally of the company have very imperfectly complied, during the last six months with the rules of the Adjutant General's office governing members of the L. S. N. G., this company is mustered out of the State service for having sent in a false return for the quarter ending June 30, 1897. The commission of Capt. U. A. Patin, commanding Battery C, Iberia Artillery, L. S. N. G., was revoked.

The annual parade of the troops of the National Guard, District of Columbia, will take place as follows: 2d Separate Battalion, Saturday, Aug. 21; 1st Battalion, Monday, Aug. 23; 2d Battalion, Tuesday, Aug. 24; 4th Battalion, Wednesday, Aug. 25; 5th Battalion, Thursday, Aug. 26; 1st Separate Battalion, Friday, Aug. 27. Acting Adj. Gen. Charles H. Heyl, Captain 23d U. S. Inf., is announced as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia Militia, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from July 1, 1897, vice Mosher, relieved.

Any member of the 12th New York who qualifies as an "expert" at Creedmoor this season for the first time will be given \$5 by Col. Butt. The Colonel, in referring to rifle practice in his command, says: "The attention of Captains is called to the necessity of seeing that every one of their men go to Creedmoor for instruction and practice with the rifle. The soldier who is unable to qualify at the short ranges used for this purpose in this

State is unworthy of wearing a uniform, and an unnecessary expense to the State that he is supposed to serve. The men who were members of this regiment previous to May 27-28, and who failed to report at Creedmoor for instruction in rifle practice will be fined \$5 at the close of the shooting season, for disobedience to this order."

The friends of that very estimable officer, Capt. Geo. W. Rand, Co. F, 7th New York, will be pleased to learn that he is now the president and general manager of the Café Savarin, 120 Broadway, New York. The Captain is a skilled veteran in hotel management, as well as in military affairs, and we wish him every success.

The encampment of the 2d Battalion Infantry, N. G. S. Tennessee, at the Tennessee Centennial, will be known as Camp Henry C. Ward in honor of Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., U. S. A., whose efforts in behalf of the Tennessee National Guard have been inestimable.

Troops C, E and G, 3d Cavalry, with band, under Col. Gay V. Henry, from Fort Ethan Allen, and Cos. E and F, 21st Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, are to make a practice march to Chester, Vermont, and encamp there with Vermont troops from Aug. 9 to Aug. 14. Col. Henry will command the regular troops while in camp at Chester. A most interesting occasion is anticipated.

A field day for the 1st Brigade, New York, at Van Cortlandt Park, in October next, is said to be practically certain. Many officers are in favor of it, especially as the grounds at Peekskill do not give sufficient room to maneuver by regiment. The camp season generally is looked upon as a very unsatisfactory one in many ways, and before it can be the success it should be many changes will have to be made. General Fitzgerald, in view of the desires of officers for a more progressive course of instruction, it is understood, will order the brigade out for field maneuvers.

The schedule for the week ending Aug. 7, 1897, at the War College, Newport, R. I., was: 1st and 2d committees, steam launches; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, tactical and single ship games; "Naval Tactics," Comdr. McCall; 1st and 2d committees, tactical situations; 3d and 4th committees, tactical and single ship games; 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th committees, international law; 3d and 4th committees, war charts and steam launches; consideration of the problem by committees; strategic situation.



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BORN.

MCDONALD.—At Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 2, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. J. B. McDonald, 10th U. S. Cav., a son.

DIED.

GODFREY.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 21, 1897. Mrs. Kate M. Godfrey, wife of Surg. John Godfrey, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

GREGORY.—At Cincinnati, O., July 31, 1897, Maj. James Fingal Gregory, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

MOALE.—At the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, July 21, Ruth Stanford Moale, wife of J. G. Foster Moale, Southern Pacific Company (late U. S. N.), and daughter of Col. Edward Moale, 15th U. S. Inf.

MOORE.—At his residence, 20 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8:45 a. m., Aug. 3, 1897, 2d Lieut. Michael Moore, U. S. A., retired.

WEBSTER.—At Rolla, Mo., July 29, 1897, Henry Webster, aged 89 years and 7 months, father of Lieut. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf., U. S. A.

WILSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., July 25, 1897, Thomas R. Wilson, Gunner, U. S. N., retired.

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The "Levant Herald," of Constantinople, and various journals at Rome and Geneva have recently contained flattering notices of the work of Major Arthur L. Wagner, in charge of the Military Information Division of the War Department, in securing military information, and as editor of the International Series of military text-books.

In one respect the Siamese Army is superior to every other, and decidedly unique, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, though smaller, than those of India, are organized into a special corps, commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets by India rubber armor.

The published testimony in the contested election case of Jones vs. Catchings of Mississippi, involving a seat in the present House of Representatives, contains the following dialogue between a lawyer and Alex Gates, a negro witness for the contestant:

Q.—What is the Congress? A.—Congress is the people.

Q.—What is the Congress? A.—Congress is Congress.

Q.—What are the duties of Congress? A.—Well, they make speeches, and pow-wows, and play cards, and gets drunk, and rides on the trains, and draws salaries. That is all I see in the papers.

"My folks have some family plate," said one small girl in a boastful tone.

"Well," replied the other, "that isn't anything. Our folks have some armor plate, and, what is more, they are going to sell it to the Government."—Washington Star.

The Russian Red Cross Society, in return for the courteous action of the New York Society, has established two beds, one at St. Petersburg and the other at Odesa, for the care and comfort of patients from the U. S. Navy.

At a recent dinner of the Hardware Dealers' Association, Col. Albert A. Pope spoke upon the origin and development of the bicycle and of the business method in bringing this industry to its present proportions. He credited the first idea of a bicycle to the brain of an artist, whose conception of a two-wheeled vehicle to be ridden and propelled by the rider was depicted in 1643. In 1819 the wheel took practical form, but not until much later did the building of bicycles become an established industry, the first ones in this country being made by blacksmiths and wheelwrights, and being crude affairs. Col. Pope said that he first saw a bicycle at the Centennial in 1876, and the next year he embarked in the business. About 1886 the safety bicycle began to be heard of, and it resulted in making the bicycle a popular vehicle. The next important improvement was the pneumatic tire, which came into use in 1892. Col. Pope explained at some length the newest improvements in bicycles, and touched upon the interest of the hardware trade in connection with the sale of wheels.

An old sailor who had fought at the battle of the Nile, in the Temeraire, had by some means got into St. Paul's to witness the funeral of Lord Nelson, who, it will be remembered, commanded the Victory, on board which he fell. During the funeral sermon preached on that melancholy day, when the grave closed on the remains of the hero, Jack observed that the clergyman in almost every sentence introduced the word victory. "The victory is alone to be ascribed to Thee!"—"Glory be to Him who gave us the victory!" The honest tar, burning with impatience at hearing this, roared out: "Come, damme, master parson, why don't you say something about the Temeraire—my ship, dy'e see!"

Two thousand German carrier pigeons, one hundred of them belonging to the Emperor, were flown at Dover, shortly after five o'clock in the morning, and at 11:15, about six hours afterwards, the agent received a telegram at Dover announcing that many of the birds had arrived at Düsseldorf, Germany, to which place they belonged.

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U. S. Engineer OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING U., New York, July 25, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, for construction of riprap wall on eastern beach of Sandy Hook, N. J., will be received here until 12 M., Aug. 25, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. William Ludlow, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A.
(From Harper's Literary Notes.)

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ican writers who have made a more direct appeal to the hearts of their countrymen and to the spirit of patriotism. Capt. King, who is known in military circles as Brig. Gen. King, can write stirringly about his country

because he has fought for his country, and he can describe army life because it has been his own life. Born in Albany in 1844, he began his career in 1856 as marker of the 1st Regiment Wisconsin State Militia. After his graduation at West Point, he had extensive experience in the field and on the plains. For many years he has been writing stories of the army, and those who are in a position to know say that he represents it, not only with interest and vivacity, but with truth as well. Since his retirement from the regular Army in 1879, for "disability resulting from wounds received in line of duty," he has served in several military capacities, among them, as Adjutant General of the Wisconsin National Guard, from which he retired a few months ago, and he has been hard at work with his pen. His latest work, "Corporal Fred's Commission," which began serial publication in Harper's Round Table of July 20, is described as an exciting tale of a young militiaman's adventures during the railroad riots—a theme of great interest at this time.

A MASONIC WAR INCIDENT.

Among the prisoners taken by the Union troops at the time Pickett made his great charge at Gettysburg was a Virginia Sergeant. He was a Mason. Capt. John A. Kellogg, of the 6th Wisconsin, gave him a drink of something reviving from his canteen and put some rations in his empty haversack. Their parting was that of brothers.

In December, 1864, when Kellogg was a Colonel commanding his regiment, I accompanied him on a ride along the picket line a few miles to the left of Petersburg. By some means, and without knowing it, we got between the picket lines. We were brought to a halt suddenly by the following unmilitary salutation:

"Is that you, Captain Kellogg?"

Looking up, and about two rods to the right, we saw a Lieutenant and a dozen men in gray, who had apparently just taken their arms in preparation for serious business.

"That's my name, sir," answered the Colonel. "Beg pardon, Colonel Kellogg. You were a Captain at Gettysburg. Allow me to extend congratulations upon your promotion."

It was becoming interesting, and both of us were making plans for a shooting match between a dozen Johnny pickets with guns in their hands and two officers who had only revolvers, and they not in hand.

"Guess you don't remember me, Colonel."

"I guess that is so," said Kellogg; and he was more nervous than I ever saw him in battle.

"I'm the Sergeant you gave a nip from your canteen and whose haversack you filled at Gettysburg. They have made me a Lieutenant since then. I'd like to have a visit with you, but the officer of the day is due here. Guess you had better get back to your lines."

"Thank you, Lieutenant," said the Colonel, saluting; and as we turned to leave the Confederate gave the command: "Shoulder arms! Right dress! Present arms!" Then both of us lifted our hats. There was fraternity for you.—Chicago Times-Herald.

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"Oh, sare," said the Frenchman, imploringly, 'you must let me in. I am the Count de Clermont.'

"A County Clare man," replied the soldier, 'devil a bit of me would care if you were a County Kerryman, or even come out of the heart of Tipperary, like myself! Clear my post,' continued Pat, repelling the Count, 'or be me sowl the divil ever yez will see the County Clare again.'

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